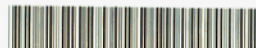


~~RESTRICTED~~  
~~RESTRICTED~~  
~~UNCLASSIFIED~~

817/-2

# The SECOND YEAR

VOLUME II



3 0453 1000 5886 1

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY  
SPECIAL STAFF, U.S. ARMY

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPT FILE

CALL NUMBER

8-3.1  
CB 1  
V 2  
C 1

TITLE

The Second Year of the Occupation - Occupation Forces in Europe  
Series, 1946-1947

**UNCLASSIFIED**

REGRADED

BY AUTHORITY OF

*Lt. U.S. Army Europe*  
*Sept 57*

OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Office of the Chief Historian, European Command  
Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany

RETURN TO ROOM

OCS FORM 340  
1 SEP 50

B15217

EUROPEAN COMMAND

OCCUPATION FORCES IN  
EUROPE SERIES

1946-1947

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF HISTORIAN, EUROPEAN COMMAND

~~RESTRICTED~~  
~~RESTRICTED~~



HEADQUARTERS  
EUROPEAN COMMAND  
Office of the Commander in Chief

APO 757  
August 1947

SUBJECT: Occupation Forces in Europe Series

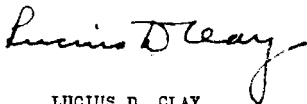
TO : All concerned

1. The War Department has directed that the history of the military occupation of Germany and Austria in World War II be recorded and interpreted as the events transpire. The agency which is responsible for preparing this history is the Office of the Chief Historian, European Command.

2. The Occupation Forces in Europe Series, publication of which was begun in 1947, consists of a series of studies, monographs, and narratives of the history of the occupation. From time to time, the Occupation Forces in Europe Series will include a summary volume giving a narrative history of the occupation. All the studies or volumes published in the Series for the year 1945-46 or a subsequent year make up the official history of the occupation for that year.

3. Each publication in the Occupation Forces in Europe Series is based upon a thorough study of the correspondence, directives, and other documents relating to the subject. It serves also as a digest and summary of the pertinent passages of the reports of operations which are made periodically to the Office of the Chief Historian by all staff divisions and major units of the European Command. Each publication in the Series, before being issued, is reviewed by the staff divisions or subordinate command whose responsibilities indicate a primary interest in the subject matter.

4. All persons to whose attention these publications come are invited to forward to the Office of the Chief Historian, European Command, APO 757, their comments and criticisms, in order to make available all facts from which a definitive history may be prepared in the War Department.



LUCIUS D. CLAY  
General, USA  
Commander-in-Chief

~~RESTRICTED~~  
UNCLASSIFIED

~~17/52~~

8-3.1  
CBI  
02  
21  
6

# The Second Year of the Occupation



817/1-2  
8-3 (2nd yr) OC

Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 1946-47

Lt. US Army Europe  
1 Sept 47

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF HISTORIAN  
EUROPEAN COMMAND  
FRANKFURT - AM - MAIN, GERMANY  
1947

J. Allen  
160 June 47  
49

~~RESTRICTED~~  
UNCLASSIFIED

## Staff

### OFFICE OF THE CHIEF HISTORIAN

Chief Historian . . . . . Col. Harold E. Potter, Inf. (17 Dec 45- )

### OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY BRANCH

Chiefs . . . . . Col. Wilbur S. Nye, FA (7 Nov 46-4 Jul 47)  
Col. A.C.M. Azoy, CAC (19 May-6 Oct 47)  
Col. Harry C. Lerter, Jr., FA (25 Sep 47- )

### EDITORIAL GROUP

Chief . . . . . Lt. Col. John R. Ulmer, Inf. (11 Nov 46- )  
Chief Historical Consultant Joseph R. Starr, Ph.D. (1 Feb 46- )  
Editor . . . . . Laura Towne, M.A. (20 May 47-31 Dec 47)  
Production Manager . . . . . Madeline E. Lannelle, B.S. (9 Jun 47- )

### CONTRIBUTORS

Chapters  
I-V . . . . . Maj. Leonard L. Lerwill, Inf. (2 May 46- ),  
and Dr. Joseph R. Starr  
VI . . . . . Jean E. Malcolm, M.A. (Cantab.)  
(8 Jul 46-13 Jan 48)  
VII . . . . . Maj. Leonard L. Lerwill  
VIII and IX . . . . . Jean E. Malcolm  
X . . . . . Arthur R. Burnet, A.B. (10 Jan 47- )  
XI . . . . . Frederic W. Ganzert, Ph.D. (5 Aug 46-  
28 Oct 47), and Ernest Kreiling, B.S.  
(3 Nov 47- )  
XII and XIII . . . . . Jean E. Malcolm  
XIV . . . . . Dr. Frederic W. Ganzert  
XV . . . . . T.Sgt. Frizelle Gable, WAC (30 Dec 46- ),  
and John C.E. Smith, B.A. (Cantab.)  
(5 Aug 46-19 Sep 47)  
XVI . . . . . George J. Olszewski (19 Sep 46-6 Nov 47)  
XVII . . . . . Francis Chase, M.S. (13 Jun 47- )  
XVIII . . . . . Drusilla J. Norris, B.S. (3 Dec 46- )  
XIX . . . . . Marcus W. Floyd, A.B. (18 Dec 46-31 Dec 47)  
XX . . . . . Muriel Young, B.A. (London) (25 Aug 47- )  
XXI . . . . . T.Sgt. Frizelle Gable  
XXII . . . . . Lt. Col. George L. Pitre, Inf (3 May 47- )



# Chapters

XXIII . . . . .	Bernard V. Hall, M.A. (23 Oct 46- )
XXIV . . . . .	Lt. Col. George L. Pitre
XXV . . . . .	Bernard V. Hall and John C.E. Smith
XXVI . . . . .	Dr. Frederic W. Ganzert and Ernest Kreiling
XXVII . . . . .	Muriel Young and Dr. Joseph R. Starr
XXVIII . . . . .	T.Sgt. Frizelle Gable
XXIX . . . . .	Francis Chase and Arthur R. Burnet
XXX and XXXI . . . . .	Drusilla J. Norris
XXXII . . . . .	Albert Norman, B.S.S. (24 Dec 46- )
XXXIII and XXXIV . . . . .	Margaret L. Geis, M.A. (15 May 47- )
XXXV and XXXVI . . . . .	Elizabeth S. Lay, M.A. (25 Nov 46- )
XXXVII . . . . .	Dr. Frederic W. Ganzert
XXXVIII and XXXIX . . . . .	Elizabeth S. Lay
XL . . . . .	Margaret L. Davis, A.B. (17 Sep 46- )
XLI, XLII, and XLIII . . . . .	Maj. Leonard L. Lerwill
XLIV . . . . .	Margaret L. Davis and Dr. Joseph R. Starr
XLV . . . . .	Maj. Leonard L. Lerwill and Joseph P. Tustin (27 Oct 47- )
XLVI . . . . .	Maj. Leonard L. Lerwill
XLVII . . . . .	Dr. Joseph R. Starr

## CLERICAL STAFF

### Military Staff

S.Sgt. Charles E. Simons  
(31 Jan 47- )  
Tec.4 Herman E. Walker  
(26 May 47- )  
Cpl. Michael E. Forgen  
(12 Jun 47- )  
Cpl. William Goodrich  
(12 Jun 47- )  
Tec.5 Thomas H. Burton  
(10 Jun 47- )  
Tec.5 Hiram A. Deck (21 Feb 47-  
20 Aug 47)  
Pfc. Allen Ardoin (16 Sep 47- )

### Civilian Staff

Edith M. Abbott (3 Jul 46-25 Nov 47)  
Mary M. Abraham (15 Jan 46- )  
Maria E. Anker (23 Sep 46- )  
Irene M. Halliday (27 Dec 46- )  
Ann F. Hughes (16 Oct 46-29 Nov 47)  
Unita E. Partridge (25 Nov 46- )  
Margaret A. Vogan (20 Dec 46-  
31 Dec 47)

## DOCUMENTS BRANCH

Chief Archivist . . . . . Gillett Griswold (8 Nov 45- )

Military Staff

T.Sgt. William Marshall  
 (5 Oct 46- )  
 Tec.3 Edgar J. Matson (6 Jan 47-  
 1 Jan 48)  
 Tec.3 Walter L. Smith (7 Jan 47-  
 21 Nov 47)  
 Tec.3 Arnold Hill (17 Oct 46-  
 5 Aug 47)  
 Sgt. Stanley L. Lawrence  
 (19 Mar 47- )  
 Tec.4 Frederick C. Talbot  
 (10 Jan 47- )  
 Cpl. Richard T. Loeffler  
 (19 Mar 47-26 Jan 48)  
 Pfc. Sidney J. Jones (17 Nov 47- )

Civilian Staff

Sarah Cnuddle (1 Sep 47- )  
 Virginia C. Curtis (18 Sep 47- )  
 Joan L. Gross (8 Jan 48- )  
 Hector S. McDonald (10 May 46-  
 11 Dec 47)  
 Hannalore Weise (3 Nov 47-15 Jan 48)  
 Eveleen Wilkinson (6 Oct 47-  
 16 Jan 48)

## CARTOGRAPHIC SECTION

Chief . . . . . Stanley E. Hughes (13 Oct 45- )

Cartographers and Draftsmen

Mary E. Harwood (12 Jul 46- )	Harry D. Parrish (14 Oct 46- )
Heinz E. Jans (24 Dec 46- )	Johannes Schueren (18 Mar 46- )
Martin Krick (7 May 46- )	Susan Verbeke (11 Jun 46- )

# Table of Contents

## THE SECOND YEAR OF THE OCCUPATION, Volume II.

### Part Three

	Page
Chapter VIII: SECRETARY, GENERAL STAFF. . . . .	1
CHART: Theater Headquarters, Organization and Staff Relationship. . . . . following	7
Chapter IX: DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL. . . . .	9
Chapter X: CHIEF OF PUBLIC INFORMATION . . . . .	16
Organization. . . . .	16
Handling and "Slanting" of News . . . . .	21
Tours of the Theater by Important Visitors. . . . .	25
Press Correspondents. . . . .	28
CHART: PRD - Functional Organization Chart..following	37
Chapter XI: DEPUTY BUDGET AND FISCAL DIRECTOR. . . . .	42
Chapter XII: CHIEF HISTORIAN . . . . .	59
Operational History (German) Section. . . . .	60
German War Art. . . . .	71
Occupational History Section. . . . .	73
CHARTS: Organizational Chart, Operational History (German) Section, Historical Division..following	84
Organizational Chart, Operational History (German) Branch, Historical Division...following	84
Chapter XIII: PRESIDENT, LIQUIDATION AND MANPOWER BOARD . . . . .	93
Chapter XIV: CHIEF, ALLIED CONTACT SECTION . . . . .	97

## Part Four

		Page
Chapter	XV: DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION. . . . .	109
	Organization and Administration . . . . .	109
	Military Personnel Administrative Activities. . . . .	118
	Military Strength Control . . . . .	132
	Civilian Personnel. . . . .	141
	Personnel Services. . . . .	149
	German Affairs. . . . .	158
Chapter	XVI: DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE (This chapter, classified SECRET, is included in Volume VI of this work) . . . . .	
Chapter	XVII: DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS, PLANS, ORGANIZATION, AND TRAINING (This chapter, classified SECRET, is included in Volume VI of this work). . . . .	
Chapter	XVIII: DIRECTOR OF SERVICES, SUPPLY, AND PROCUREMENT . .	169
	Supply Responsibilities . . . . .	169
	The Branches. . . . .	172
	Main Trends in Supply Policies. . . . .	180
	Labor Problems. . . . .	184
	Surplus Property. . . . .	185
	Special Problems of Supply and Supervision. . .	191
	Supply of Persons not Members of the U.S. Army. . . . .	198
	Procurement . . . . .	205

---

# **PART THREE**

**The Chief of Staff and the Special Staff  
under his Direct Supervision**

---

---



TABLE OF CONTENTS--(continued)

	Page
CHARTS: Service Supply and Procurement Division Functional Organization. . . . .following	212
Supply Channels for European Command. . . .following	212
G-4 Division Functional Organization. . . .following	212
Chapter: XIX: DIRECTOR OF CIVIL AFFAIRS. . . . .	217
Organization and Functions of G-5 Civil Affairs Division . . . . .	217
Review of Important Functions of Branches of G-5 Civil Affairs Division. . . . .	223
CHARTS: Resettlement, United Nations Displaced Persons, 1 January 1946-31 July 1947 . . . . .following	248
UN Displaced Persons Assembly Center Population, 1 January 1946-31 July 1947 . . . . .following	248
Repatriation, United Nations Displaced Persons, 1 January 1946-31 July 1947 . . . . .following	248

## **Chapter VIII**

**SECRETARY, GENERAL STAFF**

## Chapter VIII

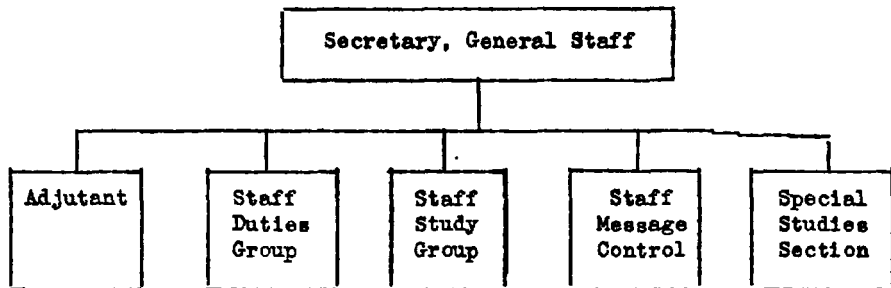
### SECRETARY, GENERAL STAFF

#### 1. Organization and Functions of the Secretary, General Staff,

1 July 1946.

The General function of the Secretary, General Staff, was to act as the secretariat and the executive office for the Theater Commander and Military Governor, and the Chief of Staff. On 1 July 1946, the office was divided into five groups or sections: the Adjutant, the Staff Duties Group, the Staff Study Group, Staff Message Control, and the (1) Special Studies Section.

#### Organization of the Office of the Secretary, General Staff, USFET 1 July 1946



a. The Adjutant was responsible for the administration of personnel and financial matters, supply, office maintenance, and historical coverage; operated a records section, a message center, and a stenographic pool; exercised control over printing and security, including top secret control; made the assignment of conference rooms to the organizations requiring their use; and furnished secretarial assistance for conferences held by the Theater Commander, Chief of Staff, or distinguished visitors.

b. The Staff Duties Group was responsible for the reception of distinguished visitors, planned itineraries for them, furnished transportation, arranged billets, and made arrangements for their travel through the Theater. The Group also arranged ceremonies and functions for the Theater Commander, the Chief of Staff, and the Deputy Chief of Staff, and maintained liaison with foreign missions, the Assistant Chiefs of Staff, and the Visitor's Bureau. The following dignitaries visited the European Theater during the year from 1 July 1946 to 1 July 1947:

(1) U.S. Personnel

(a) Governmental officials:

Secretary of State James Byrnes  
Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal  
Assistant Secretary of War Howard Peterson  
Attorney General Tom C. Clark  
Senator Alben Barkley  
Senator Kenneth S. Wherry  
Senator Henry Cabot Lodge  
Senator Arthur Vandenberg  
Congressman John E. Sheridan

(b) Civilians:

Herbert Hoover, Food Adviser to Pres. Truman  
John D. Rockefeller III, Rockefeller Foundation  
Fiorello La Guardia, UNRRA Director General

(c) Army Officers:

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief of Staff, U.S. Army  
Gen. Henry A. Arnold, Commanding General, U.S. Army  
Air Forces  
Lt. Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Director of Information  
Maj. Gen. Luther D. Miller, Chief of Chaplains

(d) Navy Officers:

Admiral Marc A. Mitscher

(2) Foreign personnel

(a) Governmental officials:

Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada  
The Right Honorable Hore-Belisha, British  
Secretary of State for War

- (b) Maj. Gen. Baele, Chief of Staff, Belgian Army  
Maj. Gen. Piron, Commanding General, Belgian  
Occupation Forces  
Maj. Gen. Wei Li Huang, Chinese Army  
Army Gen. Svoboda, Czechoslovakian Minister  
of National Defense  
Army Gen. Bock, Chief of Staff of Czechoslovakian  
Army

c. The Staff Study Group reviewed and handled all staff studies for the Chief of Staff and the Deputy Chief of Staff, routed all documents, and exercised staff suspense control over cables and documents requiring action by this headquarters. It also handled all Combined Chiefs of Staff and Joint Chiefs of Staff papers, and was responsible for handling the Theater Commander's correspondence and for preparing the summary of decisions.



d. Staff Message Control handled all electrically transmitted messages except those which were unclassified, advised staff divisions on preparation of messages, maintained a locator file of previously received messages, and assigned action and information on incoming messages.

e. The Special Studies Section was responsible for special studies for the Theater Commander, Chief of Staff, and Deputy Chief of Staff, and for maintenance of historical and current files. It maintained the operations data book, received and consolidated reports, and carried out special projects. It had the additional duties of preparing organizational and functional charts, designing graphic presentation of facts and figures, and fulfilling topographic requirements for the Theater Commander, the Chief of Staff, and the Deputy Chief of Staff.

## 2. Key Personnel.

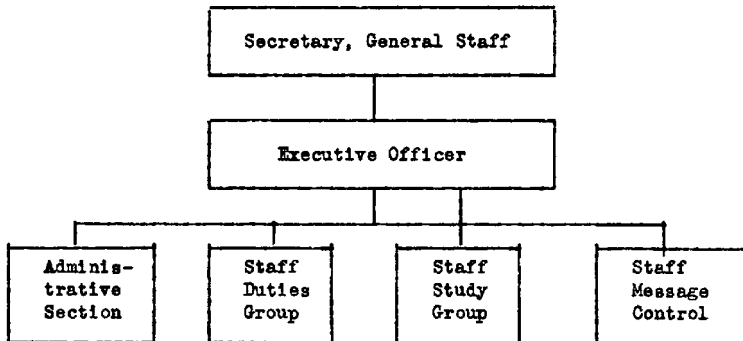
The position of Secretary, General Staff, was held for the period 1 July to 30 November 1946 by Lt. Col. Thomas G. McGrail and from 1 December 1946 to 30 June 1947 by Col. John G. Hill. The heads of the sections on 1 July 1946 were as follows: Staff Duties, Lt. Col. Richard C. Hall; Staff Message Control, Lt. Col. George T. Stump; Staff Studies, Maj. John S. Baskin; Adjutant, Maj. Donald C. Melius; Special Studies, Maj. W.A. Doyle. On 31 July 1946, Major Doyle was replaced by Capt. A.O. Bartlow as Chief of Special Studies. In October Maj. Gordon Butler replaced Major Melius as Adjutant. On 9 December Maj. Baskin transferred from Staff Studies to become Executive Officer, when that post was created, and Maj. Donald D. Dunlop became Chief of Staff Studies. On 16 March

1947, Capt. Alan W. Jones took over Staff Duties from Colonel Hall, and on 6 May Maj. Stephan A. Lewis became Administrative Officer, when the office of the Adjutant was so redesignated. (2)

### 3. Changes in Organization.

The general function of the Secretary, General Staff, was somewhat affected by the redesignation of Theater Headquarters in March 1947, since the Commander in Chief has his office in Berlin. The Secretary, General Staff, acted as the secretariat and executive office of the Deputy Commander in Chief, who was in Frankfurt, the Chief of Staff, and the Deputy Chief of Staff. The Deputy Commander in Chief also became the Commanding General of Ground and Service Forces, Europe. During the period 1 July 1946 to 30 June 1947 there were certain organizational changes. On 9 December 1946, the position of Executive Officer was established. On 6 May 1947, the Adjutant Section was discontinued, and a Special Statistics Section was established in the Administrative Section to handle all statistical work for planning and for staff studies and to be responsible for the cartographic work previously done by the Special Studies Section. (3) The structure of the office as of 30 June 1947 is shown on the next page. (4)

Organization of the Office of the  
Secretary, General Staff, EUCOM  
30 June 1947



4. New Functions.

Certain new, but minor, functions were allotted to the Secretary, General Staff.

a. The first addition took place in April 1947, with the regulation that, when change of action was desired on cables from EUCOM to OMGUS, the request should be made through the Secretary, General Staff. On receipt of such an application, the Secretary, General Staff, would contact the Staff Secretary, OMGUS, and the arrangements for change of action would be made between these two secretariats and confirmed by cable.

(5)

b. The second new function assigned for the Secretary, General Staff, was the control of the dispatch of sedans assigned to the 519th

and 524th Transportation Corps Car Companies. The use of these sedans was restricted to senior officers and to civilians of equivalent grade, and in order to obtain the use of these vehicles a detailed justification (6) was to be presented to the Secretary, General Staff,

c. Later in May 1947, the Secretary, General Staff, was assigned the additional responsibility of clearance of all requests for temporary duty in Paris and of arranging with the American Graves Registration Command for accommodations to be made available there. (7)

FOOTNOTES

1. USFET, Sp Studies Sec, "Theater Hqs. Office of the SGS," AGO (1) 12-46-85-757.

2. Information furnished by Maj Willys H. Pearson, Adm Off, AGS, 15 Sep 47.

3. Chart, SGS, EUCOM, Statistics Sec, "Office of SGS, Functional Organizational Chart as of 6 May 47," AGL (2) 5-47-250-9590; also interview with Maj Willys H. Pearson, Adm Off, and Mr Ebacher, Records Sec, 28 Aug 47, in Frankfurt, Germany.

4. For source of chart cf n. 3.

5. Staff memo No 30, EUCOM, 22 Apr 47, subj: "Change of Action on Cables."

6. Staff memo No 37, EUCOM, 3 May 47, subj: "Use and Control of Vehicles."

7. Staff memo No 41, EUCOM, 17 May 47, subj: "Official Travel of Hqs, EUCOM, Personnel on TDY in Paris."



## Chapter IX

**DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL**

## Chapter IX

### DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL

#### 1. Organization. 1 July 1946.

On 1 July 1946 the Office of the Theater Inspector General comprised four sections: Executive, Administrative, Inspections, and Investigations, while a Special Inspector covered military government activities.  
(1)

a. The functions of the Executive Section included deciding on policy and procedure to be followed by the Inspector General and maintaining liaison with the inspectors general in the field and contact and coordination with other staff divisions of the headquarters, the Theater Commander, and the chief of staff. The Administrative Section, consisting of the administrative officer, the assistant administrative officer, and a chief clerk, dealt with routine administrative duties. The Inspections Section, with a chief and a maximum of sixteen officers,

carried out surveys of activities coming under the jurisdiction of the Theater Commander and, in addition, undertook special inspections directed by the Theater Commander on matters of particularly vital concern requiring immediate attention. Additional duties consisted of reviewing, commenting on, and making recommendations concerning various types of incoming correspondence and proposed directives, circulars, and letters, and receiving and processing complaints.

b. The Investigations Section, comprising a chief and a maximum of six other officers, was responsible for conducting full and accurate investigations directed by the Theater Commander. These investigations differed from the inspections carried out by the Inspections Section in that they were instigated on the receipt of information concerning an irregularity, whereas the inspections carried out by the other sections were mostly routine inspections of the efficiency, functioning, discipline, and morale of military units. Results of the investigations of this section were submitted to the chief of staff. The Section had the further function of reviewing cases undertaken by the inspectors general of armies or base section headquarters and by the Criminal Investigation Department or the Counter Intelligence Corps.

c. The Special Inspector, Colonel F. J. Pearson, visited all military units assigned to Offices of Military Government in the zone at least once every ten or twelve months. In order to check the effective-

ness of military government policies, he inspected military government activities pertaining to individual units and concerning personnel matters, quarters and accommodations, displaced persons, and contacts with the local Bürgermeister and state officials. He also carried out, at the direction of the chief of staff, missions of special importance to the deputy military governor. (4)

## 2. Personnel and Office Changes.

On 1 July 1946 the Theater Inspector General was Maj. Gen.

Withers A. Burreas, who became Acting Chief of Staff, G-2 Division, USFET, on 28 August, (5) and was replaced by Maj. Gen. Edwin P. Parker. (6) The office, which had been located in the Holshausen School Building in Frankfurt, (7) moved into the Headquarters Building on 23 August 1946.

## 3. Planning for Organizational Change.

With the reorganization of USFET impending, changes were planned in the structure of the Office of the Inspector General. By January 1947 it had been decided that the Inspector General, with a small staff, would move to Berlin and become Inspector General on the Staff of the Commander in Chief, while the main group of inspectors would be located in Frankfurt, (8) under the direction of a Deputy Inspector General.

## 4. Reorganization and Resulting Division of Functions.

In March 1947, with the establishment of European Command, the Inspector General's Office was accordingly divided into two sections:

the Office of the Inspector General, in Berlin, and the Office of the Deputy Inspector General, in Frankfurt. The Inspector General continued to advise the Theater Commander on inspections and investigations of interest to the latter. In Frankfurt, the Deputy Inspector General stood in the same relation to the chief of staff as the Theater Inspector General to the Commander in Chief in Berlin. The Berlin office maintained supervisory control over the one in Frankfurt and also maintained liaison with Theater-wide inspector-general activities. Responsibility for conducting inspections and investigations directed by the chief of staff was assigned to the Deputy Inspector General. (9) This position was filled on 15 March 1947 by Col. Paul V. Kellog. (10) The effect of this reorganization on the actual working of the division was negligible, since close contact was maintained, by telephone and by frequent visits of the Inspector General to the Frankfurt office, and the same activities and functions continued to be carried out by the Frankfurt staff. (11)

##### 5. Establishment of New Section.

With the reorganization of the division, a new section, the WAC and Women's Affairs Section, was established, with responsibility for the investigation of problems arising from the activities and treatment of enlisted women, civilian women employees, and the treatment of dependents on transports en route to or from the United States. (12)

## 6. Activities.

a. Inspections. During the period 1 July 1946 to 15 March 1947, inspections and surveys were completed on a wide range of subjects, including the following: Army Exchange Service activities; shipment of U.S. citizens and their dependents; the Central Welfare Fund; funds of various officers' and noncommissioned officers' clubs; motor vehicle operation, maintenance, and accidents; receipt and consumption of fresh milk in hospitals; the coal and solid fuel situation in the zone; the Army postal system; the delivery to the Theater of periodicals; and the Stars and Stripes fund. Inspections were also made of various commands, units, ammunition dumps, clubs, and messes, including the American Graves Registration Command, the 17th Major Port at Bremerhaven, the Würzburg Rehabilitation Center, the 59th Quartermaster Base Depot Stockade at Mannheim, the 4352d Quartermaster Bakery Company at Bamberg, the Third Army Stockade at Vilseck, the 98th Ordnance Depot Company at P<sup>u</sup>rth, the 21st Motor Transport Squadron, the Quartermaster School Center at Darmstadt, the Quartering and Accommodations Section of Headquarters Command of Theater Headquarters, the Stardust Enlisted Men's Club at Heidelberg, the K<sup>u</sup>nstlerhaus Military Transient Mess at N<sup>u</sup>rnberg, and the Third Army Rail Leave Terminal Mess at N<sup>u</sup>rnberg. (13) During the period from 15 March to 30 June 1947, the Inspection Section conducted special inspections of all military posts in the occupied zone, including Berlin and the Bremen, Frankfurt, and Wiesbaden Enclaves.

b. Investigations. During the period 1 July 1946 to 15 March 1947, investigations were carried out on the following subjects: border incidents, Counter Intelligence Corps activities, hospitals and hospitalization, detention of military and civilian personnel without trial, conditions at Marburg, conservation of food, conduct of officers, security violations, claims, mass punishment of military personnel, displaced persons, billeting and quartering, improper use of uniform, and conditions of transports.  
(14)

c. Military Government Inspections. Based on information received from military government sources, spot-check investigations were carried out, and reports submitted to the chief of staff on the following: the Constabulary; displaced persons, refugees, and UNRRA; housing matters; and Counter Intelligence Corps. Reports on all these matters were submitted to the chief of staff.  
(15)

FOOTNOTES

1. USFET, IG, Report of Operations, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46.
2. Interview with Capt James Sullivan, Adm Off, ODIG, EUCOM, Frankfurt a/M, 28 Aug 47.
3. USFET, IG, Report of Operations, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46.
4. Ibid.
5. GO 245, USFET, 28 Aug 46.
6. SO 238, USFET, 26 Aug 46.
7. USFET, IG, Report of Operations, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46.
8. Memo for record, USFET, 31 Jan 47; subj: "US Administrative Organization for the Occupation of Germany," sgd C. R. Huebner (copy in SGS file 322/1, USFET, vol I).
9. EUCOM, Report of Operations, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47.
10. GO 48, USFET, 10 Mar 47.
11. Cf n.2.
12. EUCOM, IG, Report of Operations, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47.
13. USFET, IG, Report of Operations, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46; 1 Oct-31 Dec 46; EUCOM, IG, Report of Operations, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47.
14. Ibid.
15. Ibid.



# Chapter X

**CHIEF OF PUBLIC INFORMATION**

## Chapter X

### CHIEF OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

#### ORGANIZATION

##### 1. The Division and Its Branches.

On 1 July 1946, the Public Information Division, or, as it was then called, the Public Relations Division, was a special staff division of Headquarters, USFET. It was headed by a Director, assisted by a Deputy Director. The latter headed the Office of the Executive, which included the Personnel Section and the Mail Records Section. The two main branches of the Public Relations Division--Operations and Accreditations--were under the administrative control of the Office of the Executive. The Operations Branch was divided into the News Section and the Special Projects Section. The only major change in the organization

of the Public Relations Division during the second year of the occupation occurred on 21 March 1947, when the Personnel Section and the Mail Records Section were combined to form the Administrative Services Section. The attached chart shows the organization of the Public Information Division after this change. Some of the key officers of the Division, all of whom held office throughout the period under review, were as follows:

(1)

Chief . . . . .	Col. George S. Eyster
Deputy Chief . . . .	Col. Malcolm D. Jones, Jr.
Executive Officer . .	Lt. Col. Terrance C. Fitzgerald
Chief Operations . .	Lt. Col. Norman E. Sprowl

a. The Office of the Executive supervised most administrative functions. It was responsible for all assigned missions. It coordinated all activities within the Division, supervised the administration and the personnel, and prepared the budget. The Administrative Services Section recorded, distributed, and controlled classified communications; maintained records; supervised the messenger service; maintained suspense and follow-up systems; handled all papers concerning personnel; procured and issued supplies; and supervised the use of all motor vehicles, including maintenance and dispatch.

(2)

b. The Operations Branch had the mission of keeping the public informed concerning the varied activities of the European Command. It maintained liaison with the major commands and with the press. The Special Projects Section planned and handled publicity for the towns of United States editors, publishers, clergymen, and others who visited

the European Command. The Special Projects Section operated the Information Room in the Park Hotel, the principal gathering place of newspaper representatives in Frankfurt. The communications network of the Public Information Division and the public information activities of the WAC came under its supervision. It was also responsible for the preparation of the Division's history. The News Section released announcements to news media, maintained news-gathering liaison with other staff divisions, supervised radio and pictorial coverage of the activities of the forces, and prepared scripts for radio programs. (3)

c. The Accreditations Branch executed EUCOM and War Department policies for accrediting United States and foreign representatives of news organs. It maintained liaison with the major commands, military and press attaches, and the State Department. It maintained files showing what correspondents had been accepted and accredited, and where they were stationed. (4)

## 2. Changes in Nomenclature.

On 6 May 1947, the Public Relations Division was redesignated the "Public Information Division." The Director of Public Relations was redesignated "Chief of Information." The term "Public Relations," whenever used, was to be replaced by "Public Information." (5) On 9 May it was requested that the order be amended so that the Chief of Information should be known as the "Chief of Public Information." (6) This request was complied with by the issuance of a general order on

14 May 1947.

3. Mission.

The functions and responsibilities of the Public Relations Division were restated in a staff study in mid-1946. They included advising the Theater Commander and establishing basic plans and policies concerning the following:

- a. Accreditation and briefing of all accredited United States correspondents.
- b. Maintenance of friendly relations with Allied and liberated peoples.
- c. In cooperation with the Political Adviser, USFET, the making of arrangements for acceptance of correspondents of foreign nationality.
- d. Housing, messing, transportation, and communications of correspondents.
- e. Guidance of, and policy, for the Stars and Stripes, through the Chief of Information and Education.
- f. Guidance of, and policy for, the news dissemination services of American Forces Network (AFN), through the Chief of Information and Education.

(8)

4. Public Information Officers.

- a. A public relations officer, having public relations as his principal duty whenever possible, was authorized in early December 1946

for each post, camp, station, military community, or similar installation. Direct communication between public relations officers, regardless of (9) command channels, was authorized.

b. In June 1947, Press Contact Officers were authorized. Each general and special staff division was to designate one officer of its staff to be available to the press and to assist in obtaining authoritative and accurate information on events and activities. These Press Contact Officers were to attend the weekly Press Contact Officers' meetings held by the Chief of Public Information to discuss newsworthy events or policy changes and to plan the release of news to the general (10) public.

#### 5. Manpower Problems.

The increasing curtailments of military budgets created manpower problems during the year under review. During the period 1 July through 30 September 1946, however, a period when the military population of the Theater was sharply reduced, many former military members of the Division (11) were converted to a civilian status. On 25 November 1946, the Public Information Division requested that its authorized strength of United States civilian employees be increased from twenty-eight to thirty-six. It was pointed out that, on 1 July 1946, prior to the drastic military personnel reduction, the Division had been authorized a United States civilian strength of twenty-eight, an Allied civilian strength of seven, and a German civilian strength of twenty-five. In

compliance with Theater directives effecting a reduction in military strength, the Division had dropped twelve officers and nine enlisted men since the beginning of September 1946. In view of this drop in military strength, the Division felt obliged to request an increase in civilian strength. Wherever possible, the Division wished to convert its specialist officers and enlisted men to civilian status. (12) It was pointed out by the G-3 Division that the loss of military personnel was not in itself justification for their replacement by civilians. (13) On 16 December 1946, the Liquidation and Manpower Board approved the following strength for the Public Information Division: (14)

Officers . . . . .	13
Enlisted . . . . .	8
United States Civilians . . . . .	31
Allied Civilians . . . . .	7
German Civilians and Displaced Persons . .	21

## HANDLING AND "SLANTING" OF NEWS

### 6. Public Relations Policies.

a. Many announcements concerning the Army's public relations policies appeared in early December 1946. It was pointed out at that time that there was no censorship of the American or Allied press and radio, or of material prepared by correspondents. The principle of freedom of the press was affirmed by Theater Headquarters. There were to be but two reasons for not issuing news: first, the observation of necessary security requirements and, secondly, the requirement that no

news be issued that might injure good relations with our Allies.

Responsibility for safeguarding classified information was placed upon all members of the armed forces and United States and Allied civilians working for or coming into official contact with the Army. Members of the armed forces, as well as United States and Allied civilian employees, were cautioned to make a distinction between personal and official opinion. They were reminded that their official capacity limited the extent to which statements on policy might be made. (15)

b. The problem of a "bad press" gave Army officials increased concern throughout 1946. In August, General McNarney decided to institute regular monthly press interviews in both Frankfurt and Berlin. These were to be in addition to General Clay's regular biweekly press conferences. At the same time General McNarney reminded his staff of the importance of good press relationships and of the proper attitude toward correspondents. (15)

c. Starting late in December 1946, one copy of each news release was sent to the Chief of Staff, for his consideration. All releases containing a Jewish or Soviet element were submitted to the Chief of Operations, Public Relations Division. In addition, all releases relating to Jewish subjects were cleared through G-5, later the Civil Affairs Division, and all stories concerning OMGUS were to be cleared through that office in Berlin. (17)



7. Outstanding News and Interviews.

a. The Public Information Division stressed publicity for the German Youth Activities program. In August 1946 this emphasis was (18) increased.

b. During the summer of 1946, 30,000 tons of gold were secretly returned to Budapest, Hungary. The Special Project Section handled the news release after the mission was completed and was responsible for the (19) maintenance of secrecy during the actual transfer.

c. On 19 November 1946, a C-53 plane on a special mission flight, piloted by Capt. Ralph Tate, crashed in the Swiss Alps. In coordination with the public relations officers of U.S. Forces, Austria, and U.S. Air Forces, Europe, and with the Press Attache of the American Legation, Switzerland, the Public Information Division provided the press with all factual details. The Division made arrangements with U.S. Air Forces, Europe, so that correspondents were flown over the scene of the crash. Air corps photographs of the crash scene were released to the press at Frankfurt, London, and Paris, and were forwarded to the War Department on 25 November. A teleconference with the Public Relations Division, War Department, was held on 28 November, in response to press queries concerning the authority for the flight, the proposed (20) flight course, weather conditions, and other details.

d. During the two weeks before Christmas 1946, the Division along with the Theater Chaplain and the Public Relations Officer, OMGUS,

prepared the Theater Commander's seasonal addresses. He addressed a greeting to the troops over AFN on 23 December. On the same date, he addressed his staff, military and civilian, and their dependents in the Frankfurt military community. The most important, however, was his first address to the German people delivered at the Römerberg Platz in Frankfurt, which was broadcast over the German radio and published in most German newspapers.

e. Material to be used in General McNarney's final report at the end of his period of service as Commanding General, USFET--a report which had been requested by the press--was prepared by the Historical Division and forwarded to the Public Relations Division. General McNarney's final press conference on 13 March 1947 was attended by thirty United States and Allied and forty-five German correspondents. The historical report, published in 1000 copies, was distributed to the United States and Allied press one day before the conference, while a German translation was distributed at the conference. On 15 March, newsreel and still photographers covered the ceremony of the turnover of command from General McNarney to General Clay.

f. Another money shipment went to Hungary in early 1947. An officer from the Public Information Division and correspondents representing the American, German, and Hungarian press accompanied the shipment, which was made the subject of several feature stories.

g. In coordination with the Civil Affairs Division in April

1947, full publicity was given to the repatriation program for displaced persons, including the issuance of food supplies. (24)

h. German election returns were sent over the teletype as soon as they were available and were then posted in the Information Room of the Park Hotel, in Frankfurt. (25) After the Berlin municipal elections on 20 October 1946, the Information Room of the Park Hotel remained open all night. (26) At the time of the German constitutional assembly elections on 30 June 1946, the teletype exchanges operated continuously and all night on election night. On this occasion, the telephone service between Berlin and Frankfurt was used to supplement the teletype service. (27)

i. Secretary of State Byrne's speech at Stuttgart, Germany, on 6 September 1946 was released to the press in advance, but embargoed until the time of the actual delivery of the speech, a method usually followed in such events. (28) This speech was considered so important that the complete text was published as a supplement to the Information and Education Bulletin of 29 September 1946, and the speech was made the orientation topic for the week of 13 October 1946. (29)

#### TOURS OF THE THEATER BY IMPORTANT VISITORS

##### 8. Enumeration of Visiting Groups.

Before 1 July 1946, the Public Information Division had already

conducted two groups of newspapermen and publishers through the Theater. On that date a third group of editors and publishers was touring the Theater. They arrived in Frankfurt on 22 June and left Paris for the United States on 16 July 1946. (30) A fourth group of editors and publishers arrived in Frankfurt in October and left Paris for the United States on 27 October 1946. (31) A fifth group of editors and publishers arrived in Rome on 17 January, in Frankfurt on 24 January, and left Paris for the United States on 14 February 1947. (32) The sixth group, composed of business executives, arrived in Berlin on 18 April and left Paris for the United States on 7 May 1947. (33) The seventh group, composed of editors and publishers, was in the Theater from 13 May to 11 June 1947. (34) The eighth, composed of clergymen, arrived in Rome on 24 June, in Berlin on 3 July, and left Paris for the United States on 26 July 1947. (35)

#### 9. Policy Regarding Editors' and Publishers' Tours.

a. After the fourth group of editors and publishers had toured the Theater, the Chief of the Public Information Division realized that several of its members might wish to make another trip to the European Theater, and might be interested in receiving a continuing supply of periodicals published in the Theater to keep them abreast of occupation activities. He so advised General McNarney, who, on 19 November 1946, wrote to all who had been on the tours of editors and publishers asking them whether they would wish to make another trip and requesting

suggestions for improvements of these trips. At the same time, the chief of the Public Information Division asked them whether they wished to be placed upon a mailing list that would include Stars and Stripes, Military Government Monthly Bulletin, Information and Education Bulletin, Weekly Information Bulletin, and A Year of Potsdam. All replied that they (36) wished to receive material and many expressed a wish for a return trip.

b. In January 1947, General McNarney passed on to General Clay a request for the latter's views concerning the tours of editors and publishers. General Clay thought that the maximum number of tours should be one every two months timed from the end of the previous tour. He preferred publishers and editors in the general news field, although he believed that visits of the specialized press might be helpful to the (37) work of Military Government. After the fifth group of editors and publishers had visited the Theater, the War Department notified the Public Information Division that it intended to continue sending press representatives on tours of the U.S. Zone of Germany. These tours were to be approximately thirty days in length and to occur every three months. Specialized press representatives were to be included. The War Department agreed with the plan to place editors and publishers who had visited the Theater on a special mailing list for material of interest concerning the occupation. This special mailing list included only those who had toured the Theater as guests of the Secretary of (38) War. The mailing of informational materials to these persons was discontinued in April 1947 for reasons of economy.

10. Security Clearance.

In July 1946, the G-2 Division informed the Accreditation Branch of the Public Relations Division that additional measures would have to be taken to maintain security concerning correspondents' visits to the U.S. Zone. All journalists were accepted for entry in the Zone on the premise that their work would be in the public interest. United States legations requesting entry for foreign nationals were instructed to obtain G-2 clearance through the Accreditation Branch of the Public Information Division before allowing the correspondent to proceed. This clearance policy eliminated some undesirables. Close cooperation between the Accreditation Branch and its British counterpart resulted in the forming of a mutual clearance system. (39) In the spring of 1947, the War Department and the Public Information Division considered the problem of the investigation of correspondents with dubious political tendencies. This was in line with President Truman's recently declared policies. It was clear, however, that Soviet correspondents were not to be evicted or denied entrance. (40)

11. Whereabouts of Correspondents.

Every possible effort was made, during the summer of 1946, to ascertain the movements of accepted correspondents about the Zone. Press camps were required to keep the Accreditation Branch informed of all correspondents' movements. The Accreditation Branch compiled a weekly

location report from lists submitted from each Press Camp.

12. Payment for Services.

During the summer of 1946, many services, such as quarters and transportation, which had been furnished free of charge to correspondents, became chargeable directly to the individual correspondent. All correspondents were advised to provide themselves with at least six dollars a day to cover expenses. In early August 1946, all correspondents were required to have currency control books. By the end of September 1946, the European Theater had adopted the scrip form of currency, and correspondents representing non-American news media were required to possess sufficient dollar instruments before entering the  
(42)  
Zone.

13. Travel Clearance.

a. During the autumn of 1946, the Public Information Division issued a registered travel authority card to correspondents in order to give them greater freedom of movement. These cards were issued to any bona fide correspondent, regardless of nationality, provided that he was considered as a permanent resident correspondent of the Zone. Anyone who was to be stationed in the Zone for a period of not less than six months was to be entitled to a card. The issuance of this card eliminated the delay inherent in the securing of travel orders. With this card, at any hour of night or day, a correspondent might proceed to whatever point an emergency news situation may have arisen. This

card eliminated the need for travel orders within the U.S. Zone of Germany, the Bremer Enclave, and the U.S. Sector of Berlin. When properly identified, the holder of the card was entitled to the use of the following facilities as available and without expense to the U.S. Army: air and rail transportation, rental of motor vehicles, lodging, mess, and Army signal communications for business purposes. To prevent any difficulties for correspondents en route to Berlin the Accreditation Branch issued a Russian translation which was to be attached to the correspondent's registered travel authority card.

(43)

b. By early 1947, travel clearances for the other Zones of Germany, except the Soviet Zone, and for Austria and the restricted areas of Italy had become readily procurable. In emergency cases clearances could often be obtained by telephone. Since May 1946, the Division had urged correspondents to obtain visas for the countries they wished to visit when leaving the U.S. Zone. In December 1946, the Division discontinued the practice of obtaining clearances for travel outside the U.S. Zone, except to Italy where there were restricted areas. It was felt that the embassies and legations had again become well-established, and that the proper procedure was for correspondents to apply through State Department channels.

(44)

Early in 1947, the authority to issue travel orders for correspondents desiring to visit the British or French Zones or locations within the U.S. Zones of Germany or Austria was transferred from the Public Information Division to the Press Facilities Officer of Headquarters Command, USFET. The



Division's handling of this function was a wartime expediency. For purposes of control, however, the Division retained its right to clear correspondents to or from the other Zones. (45)

#### 14. Problems of Accreditation.

a. Prior to the autumn of 1946, it had been the policy of the Division to extend temporary accreditation to business managers of newspapers and periodicals, in order to build good will. The number of such requests, however, became prohibitive. It was therefore decided that all such applications would, in the future, be filled under the businessmen's quota established by OMGUS. A hard and fast rule was not to be maintained, however; in the case of emergencies or requests from the War Department, temporary accreditation could be arranged through the Division. (46)

b. On 5 December 1946, a circular clarifying the existing regulations relating to correspondents was issued. It defined once again the terms "accredited correspondent" and "accepted correspondent." The former term was applied to United States citizens representing an American news medium in the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria. The latter term was applied to a foreign national representing a foreign or United States news medium or a correspondent, regardless of nationality unless ex-enemy, who represented a foreign news medium in the U.S. Zone of Germany or Austria. Acceptance of visiting correspondents was within the discretion of the Public Information Division. Correspondents of

enemy nationality or other representatives of licensed German news media in the U.S. Zone were governed by the regulations established by the (47) Information Control Division, OMGUS.

c. In the spring of 1947, it was decided by the Chief, Public Information Division, War Department, that all accredited correspondents were accredited to the European Occupation Zone. That is, they were accredited to all areas occupied by the United States in Germany and Austria. This action was taken to eliminate the confusion that had existed as to whether a correspondent accredited to the European Command (48) was also accredited to U.S. Forces, Austria, or vice versa.

d. The length of time for which an accreditation should be valid was an ever recurring problem. The Division planned to make a complete check on 1 July 1947 and 1 January 1948 on all cases where permanent accreditation had been requested. All applications for reaccreditation of correspondents were referred to the Public Information Division, War Department. When correspondents left the U.S. Zone for a short period, such procedure was unnecessary. A quota system for short-term correspondents was set up, effective during the summer of 1947. The number of short-term correspondents was limited to fifty, and they were permitted to remain in the U.S. Zone for a period of from fourteen to sixty-three days. This policy enabled writers of financial, professional, and technical articles to visit the Zone for short periods of time. European Command did not allow the wife of a correspondent to

enter under this short-term plan, unless she herself was an accredited correspondent. The stay of the regular long-term correspondents was  
(49)  
authorized for not less than five months.

15. Press Camps and Centers.

a. From the beginning of operations on the Continent, the Public Relations Division, SHAEF, controlled policy, procedure, and censorship in all Allied press camps. The press camps under SHAEF were 5th Public Relation Service, 7th Public Relation Service, 21st Army Group (British), 7th Army, 6th Army Group, First Army, Ninth Army, Third Army, Communications Zone, 8th Air Force, 9th Air Force, Airborne (U.S.) and RAF Bomber and Fighter Commands, as well as headquarters camps at Paris, Wiesbaden, and Frankfurt. Many of these camps were discontinued after the end of hostilities, while others were established to accord with the occupation mission. The responsibilities of the Public Relations Division, SHAEF, were inherited by the Public Relations Division, USFET. The management and housekeeping responsibilities for press camps were gradually released to tactical commands and ultimately to the military posts. The Nürnberg Press Camp was transferred from the Public Relations Division to the Third U.S. Army on 25 April 1946. The Seventh Army and Third Army Press Camps were closed prior to the inactivation of their respective armies. The Public Relations Division turned over the operation of the Frankfurt Press Camp to Headquarters Command, USFET, in September 1946. By the fall of 1946, there were five major press centers under United States control in Germany. These were

located at Berlin, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Munich, and Nürnberg. On 30 June 1947, the Public Information Division was not operating any press center, but it retained general control over the policy of all those in existence.  
(50)

16. Interchange of Correspondents Between the U.S. and Soviet Zones.

General Eisenhower and Marshal Zhukov had agreed informally that organized tours by correspondents of each nationality to the other's Zone should be arranged on an exchange basis.

a. On 25 May 1946, a party of six Soviet correspondents and two Soviet drivers left Berlin for Frankfurt and a tour of the U.S. Zone of Germany. The group had expressed a desire to visit Frankfurt, Heilbronn, Stuttgart, Ingolstadt, Munich, Regensburg, and Hof. They were particularly interested in observing German elections. The Public Relations Office, OMGUS, furnished an escort to Frankfurt and requested the Public Information Division, USFET, to do likewise for the balance of the trip.  
(51)

The Civil Affairs Division assigned a Russian-speaking lieutenant to escort the party throughout its tour of the U.S. Zone, and the Public Information Division also assigned an escort officer. Col. Gordon Browning, the Civil Affairs officer in charge of elections, conferred with the Soviet newsmen on the day of the German elections, 26 May, at the Park Hotel, Frankfurt. Rooms were provided for the Soviet newsmen at the Park Hotel, and the appropriate officers at

Heilbronn, Stuttgart, Ingolstadt, Munich, Regensburg, and Hof were  
(52)  
notified that the Soviet newsmen would visit those cities.

b. Eight Soviet correspondents toured the U.S. Zone of Germany for two weeks in June 1947. The itinerary of this group included Frankfurt, Wiesbaden, Heidelberg, Augsburg, Munich, and Nürnberg. The newsmen expressed a desire to visit factories, the Nürnberg trials, Heidelberg University, Spruchkammer trials, and technical schools, and to interview German politicians. Robert Gray of the Public Information Office, OMGUS, was the official escort for this group. On 18 June 1947, the party attended the Commander in Chief's press conference in Frankfurt.  
(53)

c. In March 1947, negotiations were initiated to reopen the Soviet Zone to conducted tours for American newsmen. Three tours into the Soviet Zone were planned, each to contain twelve correspondents and to be of two to ten day's duration. The proposed itinerary for the first tour of the Soviet Zone included Frankfurt-on-Oder, Swinemünde, Peenemünde, Reugen Island, Stralsund, Rostock, Waren, Reuerandenburg, Neu Strelitz, and Oranienburg. The first tour was postponed following protests of American newsmen concerning the barring from the tour of Hal Foust, correspondent for the Chicago Tribune. They also protested the striking of four towns, Swinemünde, Peenemünde, Rostock, and Oranienburg, from the itinerary. The Soviet Government maintained that Swinemünde was under Polish control. By the end of the period covered

in this writing, however, both these difficulties had been ironed out, and the first party of American correspondents was scheduled for early departure.  
(54)

17. German Correspondents.

a. In late August 1946, OMGUS granted to correspondents of licensed German newspapers and of DENA, the German press agency, the right to request interviews with military government officials, particularly chiefs of divisions and branches, and the right to receive press releases.  
(55)

In early November 1946, correspondents of DENA and licensed German newspapers were accorded the privilege of entry into United States press centers, upon proper identification, for the purpose of collecting news and press releases. In areas where no press centers were located, subordinate commanders were to make every effort to provide correct and adequate information, when requested, to representatives of DENA or of licensed German news media.  
(56)

Correspondents of DENA and licensed German newspapers were permitted to attend the Theater Commander's press conference, along with the American and Allied correspondents, held in Berlin on 21 February 1947. This was the first time that German correspondents were authorized to attend a press conference jointly with the American and Allied correspondents. Beginning in April 1947, correspondents of DENA and other licensed German news media were permitted to attend regularly the bimonthly press conference of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, Frankfurt and Berlin. The Special Projects Section of the Public Information Division provided escorts

for, and shared in granting security clearances and in the briefing of, (57)  
German newsmen attending General Clay's press conferences in Frankfurt.  
After 14 May 1947, German correspondents were permitted to attend all (58)  
press conferences.





1. Interview with Lt Col William G. Davidson, Jr., PID, 25 Aug 47.
2. Hq, EUCOM, PID, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47; interview with Capt Edith A. Ayers, PID, 25 Aug 47; interview with Capt Marjorie Schulten, PID, 15 Oct 47.
3. Hq, EUCOM, PID, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47; 1 Oct 46-31 Dec 46.
4. Ibid, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47.
5. GO 36, EUCOM, 6 May 47.
6. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 9 May 47, CPI sgd Fitzgerald to OPOT, attn: Lt Col Daley.
7. GO 46, EUCOM, 14 May 47; Hq, EUCOM, PID, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47.
8. Hq, USFET, PRD, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul 46-30 Sep 46.
9. Cir 174, USFET, 5 Dec 46.
10. Staff Memo 46, Hq, EUCOM, 11 Jun 47; PID, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47.
11. Hq, USFET, PRD, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul 46-30 Sep 46.
12. IRS, Hq, USFET, 25 Nov 46, PRD sgd Eyster to G-3 Pers Sec, attn: Lt Col Mosely, subj: "Increase in Civilian Strength Allocation."
13. IRS, Hq, USFET, 30 Nov 46, G-3 sgd Allen to PRD thru C of S, subj: "Increase in Civilian Strength Allocation."
14. IRS, Hq, USFET, 16 Dec 46, G-3 sgd Allen to DC of S, subj: "Liquidation and Manpower Board Survey of the PRD."
15. Cir 174, USFET, 5 Dec 46.
16. Ltr, 9 Aug 46, Gen McNerney to Gen Eisenhower.
17. Hq, USFET, PRD, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct 46-31 Dec 46.

18. Ibid, 1 Jul 46-30 Sep 46.
19. Ibid.
20. Ibid, 1 Oct 46-31 Dec 46.
21. Ibid.
22. Hq, EUCOM, PID, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 47.
23. Ibid, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47.
24. Ibid.
25. Interview with Lt Col Norman E. Sprowl, Chief, Opr Br, PID,  
7 Aug 47.
26. Memo to Correspondents, Hq, USFET, PRD, sgd Sprowl, 18 Oct 46.
27. Ibid, 28 Jun 46.
28. Interview with Lt Col Sprowl, Chief, Opr Br, PID, 7 Aug 47.
29. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 1 Oct 46, file AG 350.00 GCT-AGO.
30. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 18 Jun 46, file 680.1B.
31. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 1 Oct 46, subj: "Fourth Editors: Tour of the  
ETO, Itinerary and Schedule."
32. Ltr, Hq, USFET, PRD, 17 Jan 47, subj: "Itinerary for the Fifth  
Group of Prominent Editors and Publishers."
33. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, PID, 11 Apr 47, subj: "Itinerary for the  
American Business Executives Group Is Announced."
34. Cable SC-26062, EUCOM sgd Huebner to OMGUS for PIO.
35. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 11 Jun 47, PID, Sp Projects Sec to APD, OCSigO,  
attn: Col Lindsay.
36. Hq, USFET, PRD, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct 46-31 Dec 46; Hq, EUCOM, PID,  
ibid, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47.
37. Cable SC-11588, 11 Jan 47, PRD, USFET, fr Eyster sgd McNarney  
to ACWAR for WDSFR for Parks.

38. Hq, USFET, PRD, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 47.
39. Ibid, 1 Jul 46-30 Sep 46.
40. Hq, EUCOM, PID, ibid, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47.
41. Hq, USFET, PRD, ibid, 1 Jul 46-30 Sep 46.
42. Ibid.
43. Ibid, 1 Oct 46-31 Dec 46.
44. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 22 Mar 47, Eyster to Maj Gen Floyd L. Parks, Chief, PRD, Washington.
45. Hq, EUCOM, PID, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 47.
46. Hq, USFET, PRD, ibid, 1 Oct 46-31 Dec 46.
47. Cir 174, USFET, 5 Dec 46.
48. Hq, EUCOM, PID, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 47.
49. Ibid.
50. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 20 Apr 46, file AG 322.011 PRD-AGO, to CG, Third US Army Area; interview with Donald J. Davis, Jr., PID, EUCOM, 29 Oct 47.
51. Cable, 24 May 46, PRO, OMGUS, sgd Milligan to PRD, USFET, for Sprowl.
52. Cable, 25 May 46, PRD, USFET, fr Glavin to PRS, OMGUS, for Gailey.
53. Hq, EUCOM, PID, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 47; IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 10 Jun 47, CPI sgd Fitzgerald to AG.
54. Cable S-3626, 29 Mar 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to AGWAR fr WDSFR for Parks; interview with Mr Westney, Chief, Accreditation Br, PID, 8 Sep 47.
55. Cable CC-2006, 17 Aug 46, OMGUS sgd Clay to Regional Military Governments.

56. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 8 Nov 46, subj: "Assistance to Licensed German News Representatives," to major comds; PRD, Rpt of Opr. 1 Oct 46-31 Dec 46.

57. Hq, EUCOM, PID, Rpt of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 47.

58. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 14 May 47, file AG 000.7 BPR-AGO, to major comds.

## **Chapter XI**

**DEPUTY BUDGET AND FISCAL DIRECTOR**

## Chapter XI

### DEPUTY BUDGET AND FISCAL DIRECTOR

#### 1. Creation of the Theater Budget Division.

a. Effective 1 October 1945, all fund requirements of the European Theater were placed on a strict budgetary basis. The war practice was for the Budget Officer of the War Department to issue funds in the form of general allotments--lump sums without designation of amounts applicable to appropriation, subappropriation, or project. Purchasing and contracting officers could incur obligations under any and all appropriations, except Contingencies of the Army, in unlimited amounts, provided the supply service, or commodity was not available from either British or U.S. sources. Reports of obligations incurred were made in the Theater once each month to the Fiscal Director, Headquarters, TSFET. After 1 October 1945, funds could not be obligated except by specific advice citing funds of a particular appropriation, subappropriation, or

project.

b. A general order established the Theater Budget Division as part of the special staff of the Theater Commander as of 1 November 1945, with the following functions:

(1) To prepare plans, develop policies, and exercise general supervision over those matters relating to the official budget which embraced War Department appropriated funds or funds derived from the economy of the occupied countries.

(2) To render interpretations on those matters which relate to the language of applicable Department of the Army appropriations and European Command directives from the standpoint of availability and propriety for expenditure.

c. This same general order established the Budget Advisory Committee, to be composed of the Budget Director and a representative from each of the general staff divisions and from the Office of Military Government. Originally, the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, was chairman of the Budget Advisory Committee, and the Fiscal Director was Budget Director, in addition to his other duties. Before the end of November 1945 an officer arrived from the Budget Office of the War Department to be assigned as the Theater Budget Director and the Budget Division was established as an independent unit on the special staff of the Theater Commander. On 28 December 1945, another general order was published which designated the Theater Budget Director as chairman of the Budget

## 2. Subsequent Changes in Organization.

When the Budget Division was initially established, it was within the organizational structure of Headquarters, USFET, and the Office of the Fiscal Director was in Headquarters, TSFET. Absorption of the latter headquarters by the former early in 1946 placed the Budget and Fiscal Divisions within the same headquarters as separate units. Although their activities were distinct, there was necessarily some overlapping of duties. On 1 March 1947 the Budget Division was redesignated the Budget and Fiscal Division, and the Fiscal Division became the Office of the Chief of Finance. Among the additional responsibilities assumed by the Budget Division were: to prescribe, through coordination with interested agencies, a standard unified fiscal accounting system for the Theater which would conform to the requirements of War Department orders and instructions, and to consolidate and prepare such periodical fiscal reports as might be required.

## 3. Internal Organization.

a. The organizational and functional structure of the Theater Budget Division was patterned in the beginning as closely as possible after that of the Budget Division, War Department, with adjustments necessary to fit the needs peculiar to the Theater. The Division was established with its executive and administrative sections and three main branches, with their related sections. Subsequent



changes were made as conditions warranted. Originally the branches functioned as follows:

(1) The Budget Program Branch, with a Program Liaison and a Program Development Section, drafted directives and prepared instructions for the commands and services on the preparation and presentation of their budget estimates of fund requirements, arranged for budget hearings, maintained contact with the commands, conducted special studies, compiled specific data, and assisted in the review and adjustment of the estimated requirements so as to achieve maximum economy consistent with the military necessity and the mission of the Theater.

(2) The Military Government Branch, with its Local Resources and Foreign Financial Sections, formulated theater policies governing the utilization of assets derived from the economy of the occupied countries, supervised War Department and Theater policies pertaining to foreign exchange rates and the acquisition, exchange, and disposition of foreign currencies required by the Army, and developed policies relating to currency control within the Theater.

(3) The Allocation Branch, with its Fiscal Policies and Procedures Section and a Fund Control Section, maintained general supervision and control over all funds made available to the Theater, made funds available to Theater agencies so that they might carry out their approved programs, supervised the methods of controlling funds made available to agencies within the Theater, and maintained the necessary records incident to the control of funds available.

b. Because of a shortage of qualified budget and fiscal personnel, it was impossible to operate the Division exactly as it was established. Part of the functions of the Military Government Branch were assumed by the Fiscal Branch and part by the Program Branch. No major changes or revisions were made in the organizational structure, however, until the change in Theater Commander in March 1947. When General Clay became Commander in Chief, he announced that he would retain his headquarters in Berlin and that among the advisors on his staff would be the Budget and Fiscal Director. It was therefore decided that the Budget and Fiscal Director, with a small staff, would go to Berlin and that the rest of the Division would remain in Frankfurt, under the Deputy Budget and Fiscal Director, to handle operational activities. (2) In the Office of the Deputy Budget and Fiscal Director in Frankfurt, the branches were changed as follows:

(1) The Budget Branch drafted budget directives and prepared instructions and sample forms for use by the estimating agencies in compiling their estimates of fund requirements to conform with the instructions of the Director; made arrangements for budget hearings, including preparation of agenda and notification of individual agencies of the time for their particular presentation; and consolidated the budgetary estimates for the European Command for submission to higher authorities. After funds had been made available to the European Command, the Budget Branch made recommendations to the Fiscal Branch on amounts to be issued to the commands and services by appropriation, sub-

appropriation, and project, in line with estimates submitted.

(2) The Accounts, Records and Reports Branch reviewed and consolidated reports from subordinate units for analysis, record, and transmittal to higher authority; analysed monthly fiscal reports and made any necessary adjustments; prepared a monthly report on status of funds for current and prior fiscal years; and prepared any special reports requested by the Commander in Chief or the Department of the Army. This Branch had three sections: Appropriated Funds, Indigenous Funds, and Analysis.

(3) The Fiscal Branch maintained general supervision and control over funds made available to the Theater; made funds available to the various agencies within the command to carry out approved programs; reviewed Theater-wide fiscal procedures for coordination and compliance with established policies; and supervised the methods for controlling funds made available to agencies within the European Command. <sup>(3)</sup> This branch had two sections, one handling matters relating to appropriated funds and the other those relating to indigenous funds.

c. Indigenous funds were budgeted, funded, and recorded with the same care and detail as those appropriated by Congress.

#### 4. Budget Estimates.

a. Early in the fiscal year 1947, information was received informally that budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948 would soon be required. Previously, annual estimates had been presented on a delayed

basis. A cable the middle of July stated that estimates of fund requirements for the fiscal year 1948 would be prepared and in Washington, accompanied by a representative to defend them, by 4 September 1946. When a cable of 30 July gave the proposed troop strength and outlined the missions of the Command, on which estimates would be based, commands and services were asked for their estimates. (4) Between 20 and 28 August the Budget Advisory Committee held hearings on these estimates. On 2 September the Budget Director flew to Washington to present and defend the fund requirements for the fiscal year 1948.

b. Estimates for the second quarter of the fiscal year 1947 were prepared concurrently with those for 1948, but these were presented by cable. (5) On 19 October commands were notified to present their estimates for the third quarter by 20 November, except for indigenous funds, which were due 5 December. The total EUCOM requirements were consolidated and transmitted to Washington by 15 December. Transmission was made for the first time by teletype, which proved to be a more satisfactory means than cable, not the least of its advantages being that (6) columnar form could be used.

c. The call for estimates from the major commands and services for the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 1947 was made in January 1947. The contemplated changes in the structure of the Theater complicated matters. The plan for three military districts, with military communities and posts under them, and the question of where the Constabulary

and 1st Infantry Division would fit into the organizational scheme presented a problem on the channels for the flow of funds. Estimates were secured, however, and requests were transmitted to Washington on time but were not received, because of faulty communications, and had to be retransmitted.

d. It was known from cables received from Washington in February 1947 and from tentative figures brought back by the Budget and Fiscal Director when he returned from a mission to Washington that a reduction in budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948 would be expected. (7) After preliminary calculations had been made, on the basis of previous estimates and the tentative figures provided by Washington, representatives of the technical services were called in and given instructions for revising their estimates.

e. A directive from the War Department on 17 June 1947 stated that the EUCOM budget for the fiscal year 1949 would be in Washington by 1 July 1947. Instructions were issued to the commands and services to compile their requirements and submit them to the Budget and Fiscal office. These requirements were reviewed and consolidated, conferences were held with the various staff sections to establish forecasts of activities and strengths for the fiscal year 1949, and the Budget and Fiscal Director took all the information to Washington.

f. The commands and services were directed in April 1947 to prepare estimates of requirements from indigenous funds for the fiscal

year 1948. After being reviewed, consolidated, and revised, the estimates were presented to the Deputy Commander in Chief, who approved them and recommended that they be presented to OMGUS for determination of the feasibility of the program and the impact it would have on the German economy. On the basis of the recommendations of OMGUS, the requested indigenous budget was reduced from the original RM 2,305,915,935 to RM 1,967,999,651. (The approved indigenous budget for the fiscal year 1947 was RM 2,897,000,000.) The budget was divided into two sections so that OMGUS could notify the Lnder of the expenditure they would be expected to make in support of the occupation forces. The first section, in the amount of RM 1,553,906,905, consisted of requirements properly chargeable as an occupation cost and the second, in the amount of RM 414,092,706, of requirements chargeable directly to the German economy as a nonoccupation cost. When the estimates were presented to the Military Governor for final approval, he directed a reduction of 20 percent in both sections, making his decision in the light of obligations against 1947 funds, the necessity for reducing the burden on German economy as an aid to its recovery, and the fact that estimates of the requirements of the DP program were exaggerated. (8)

##### 5. Fiscal Activities.

a. In June 1947 the War Department directed th t overseas theaters adopt accounting procedures prescribed in TM 14-701. The EUCOM procedures did not parallel these entirely, as it was desired to maintain a greater measure of control over funds than was provided by the

manual; but differences were explained and justified and received the approval of the War Department.

b. With the introduction of budgetary control over indigenous funds, the work load for the allocation of funds increased approximately 50 percent during the first quarter of the fiscal year 1947. Added to this was about 25 percent increase for carry-over of prior accounts. And at least 240 requests for additional funds were considered and processed during the first quarter.

c. Starting with the second quarter of FY 1947, indigenous fund accounting was placed on a Reichsmark basis, instead of the dollar basis used during the first quarter. This change necessitated a conversion of all totals in the ledgers and coordination of the process with all agencies in the zone. The military exchange rate of ten Reichsmarks to one dollar basis was used. Although this gave uniformity throughout the entire area, it did not assure proper future settlement of accounts.

d. Preparations were made for the first settlement of post-reciprocal aid accounts with the French Government. Funds in the amount of \$80,000,000 were allocated by the Department of the Army, with instructions that the obligations on the 1946 accounts be picked up immediately. The matter was carefully coordinated with all of the interested chiefs of services and by the end of the quarter all arrangements were completed.

e. The work of the third quarter of the fiscal year 1947 was

preparation and realignment brought about by the reorganization of the Theater, which involved the close-out of some commands and the establishment of others. The volume of paper work decreased approximately 20 percent from the previous quarter. Three factors aided materially in reducing the number of advices processed: decrease in activity of Western Base and Continental Base Sections; the procedure of consolidation of several requests into one before action was taken on sub-allocation of funds; and improvement in the preparation of budget estimates.

f. A system of terminal leave payment for civilian employees returning to the Zone of the Interior was instituted to end the prevailing confusion resulting from lack of coordination between Theater Headquarters and the New York Port of Embarkation, which made the payments. In conjunction with the Office of the Director of Personnel and Administration and Headquarters Command, EUCOM, the Budget and Fiscal Division established an account (No. 1029) with the Fiscal Officer of Headquarters Command to handle all obligations incurred at the New York Port of Embarkation for terminal leave pay of civilian employees of EUCOM returning to the Zone of the Interior. Obligations for April 1947 were \$1,600,000; for May, \$2,000,000; and for June, \$450,000. The new system eliminated the necessity for the commands and services to set up Miscellaneous Obligation Documents to keep the funds available and insured control by the Budget and Fiscal Division over  
(9)  
the estimates and obligations.



g. It was necessary to have an officer of the Budget and Fiscal Division present at the conference relative to the close-out of the forces in Italy so as to arrange for the proper liquidation of fiscal records and accounts and the transfer to MILA or to EUCOM as necessary. It was decided that all expenses of the U.S. forces in Austria would be on a cash basis as of 1 July 1947. This meant that indigenous funds would no longer be available there for obligation and that appropriated funds would be required. An officer was sent to USFA Headquarters in Vienna to advise on requisite fiscal changes. (10)

h. The fourth quarter of the fiscal year 1947 was the busiest time from the standpoint of suballocation advices issued. This is attributable in part to the many changes in the organizational structure of the Theater. A comparison by quarters follows:

#### Appropriated Funds

<u>FY 1947</u>	<u>ADVICES</u>	<u>JOURNAL VOUCHERS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1st Qu.	172	25	197
2d Qu.	195	33	228
3d Qu.	159	13	172
4th Qu.	<u>265</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>285</u>
	791	91	882

#### Indigenous Funds

<u>FY 1947</u>			
1st Qu.	91	24	115
2d Qu.	113	28	141
3d Qu.	102	15	117
4th Qu.	<u>151</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>160</u>
	457	76	533

# Appropriated Funds

<u>FY 1946</u>	<u>ADVICES</u>	<u>JOURNAL VOUCHERS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1st Qu.	73	0	73
2d Qu.	127	12	139
3d Qu.	105	10	115
4th Qu.	98	11	109
	<u>403</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>436</u>
<u>Totals</u>			
1st Qu.	336	49	385
2d Qu.	435	73	508
3d Qu.	366	38	404
4th Qu.	514	40	554
	<u>1651</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>1851</u>

## 6. Audits and Inspections.

a. When the Budget and Fiscal Division assumed additional responsibilities on 1 March 1947, it became necessary to form an audit team to inspect the fiscal records and accounts of the major commands and services. This audit team became operational in April 1947. In addition to auditing accounts, it checked fiscal procedures and practices and made constructive suggestions for improvement; it studied the organizational structure of the Command and the position of the fiscal division within the Command; it reviewed budgetary methods and requirements. Thus the team assisted the command in establishing its records as required and also enabled the Division to know some of the problems, difficulties, and needs of the Command.

b. One of the first units audited and inspected by the team was the 7701 EUCOM Detachment, Paris, which had the fiscal records of the recently closed Western Base Section. Of particular importance were the

extensive payrolls being processed through the French Government and the target dates for the close-out of the various activities of the Detachment. As responsibility for the pay of all civilian personnel employed by the Detachment had been assumed 1 April by Headquarters, AGRC, the French payrolls to be processed were those prior to 31 March 1947, an estimated 23,000. U.S. troops had been deactivated and redeployed so rapidly during the fiscal year 1946 that an estimated 90 percent of the unit payrolls for French employees were lost or destroyed. Because these were unavailable, it was necessary for the French issuing agencies to present copies of their payrolls of French nationals employed by the U.S. forces. It was estimated that the complete processing and payment of these payrolls would take until 31 October 1947.

c. Other audits were made before the close of the fiscal year 1947 at ARGC, the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, which had the records of the closed-out Continental Base Section, and the Second Military District, which had the fiscal records of the closed-out Third U.S. Army. (11) One of the most common mistakes found was that fiscal divisions were not placed on the proper level within the command.

#### 7. Civilian Personnel.

a. A survey made prior to the close of the calendar year 1946 revealed the following differences in ratio between key personnel and subordinate personnel employed in EUCOM and in the Zone of the Interior. (Persons in the grade of CAF-7 or above were considered key personnel.)

	<u>Number Employed in EUCOM</u>	<u>Percentage of EUCOM Strength</u>	<u>Percentage of Strength in ZI</u>
Key Personnel	3,506	34	16
Subordinate Personnel	7,181	66	84

It was found that key employees were drawing 48 percent of the total compensation in EUCOM. Furthermore, only 35 percent of the U.S. employees were in the CAF-2, 3, and 4 brackets, as compared with 65 percent in the Zone of the Interior.

b. Effective 9 March, a 40-hour work week was instituted for all U.S. civilian employees paid from appropriated funds. This eliminated the overtime payment for work in excess of forty hours. In Headquarters, EUCOM, alone the overtime pay to U.S. civilians for Saturday mornings amounted to \$140,776. It was expected that the move would result in a saving to the government of approximately \$2,000,000.

c. The decision to pay displaced persons in truck and guard companies \$5.00 per month per man from appropriated funds necessitated approximately \$1,700,000 additional funds. This change was made to better the morale of the 38,000 organized guard and truck company employees, who were normally paid by the bürgermeister from indigenous funds. They were dissatisfied because they could not buy PX rations or theater tickets and could not accumulate savings in a currency which they could convert when they resettled.

#### 8. Additional Economy Measures.

a. Throughout the fiscal year 1947 the changed situation in the

European Command with respect to both funds and manpower was evident in many ways. The Theater Liquidation and Manpower Board made recommendations which resulted in reduction of manpower in many units and agencies and which were designed to eliminate all unnecessary activities supported by U.S. tax dollars. In September it recommended reduction in the force of 300,000 Germans employed by the Army, about equivalent to the number of soldiers in the Theater. Rest centers like Garmisch might continue in operation as long as personnel could be spared to conduct them, provided they were self-supporting. Clubs must cause no drain on either the (12) appropriated or indigenous budget.

b. In October 1946, in a drastic step to reduce its personnel by 10 percent in three months, OMGUS suspended all hiring in Germany and froze all vacancies, pending approval of job requisitions by the Liquidation and Manpower Board. It was planned to reduce the rolls at the rate of (13) 200 per month, as far as possible without cancellation of contracts. In December the Work Control Section of G-3, USFET, required all units to justify the number of civilians employed and instituted a drive to cut as many as possible from the payrolls without impairing the accomplishment (14) of the occupation mission. On 6 March Headquarters Command, EUCOM, announced that a 60-percent cut in the number of officers assigned to housekeeping units was imminent and that drastic curtailment was to be (15) expected in transportation, mess, clubs, and other facilities.

# FOOTNOTES

1. GO 36, USFET, 21 Feb 47.
2. USFET, Bud and Fis Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47, p 6 and table 1.
3. USFET, Bud and Fis Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47, table 1.
4. Cable W-95760, 27 Jul 46, AGWAR sgd WARUD to USFET; ltr, USFET, 3 Aug 46, AG 111 BUD-AGO, subj: "Instructions Regarding Detailed Justification for Budget Plan for Fiscal Year 1948," sgd Peter Peters, Lt Col, AGD, Asst AG to CGs, COs, et al.
5. USFET, Theater Bud Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 46, p 7.
6. Ibid.
7. EUCOM, Bud and Fis Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47, p 13.
8. EUCOM, Bud and Fis Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, pp 6ff.
9. Ibid, p 3.
10. Ibid.
11. Ibid, p 10.
12. Stars and Stripes, European Edition, 26 Sep 46.
13. Ibid, 2 Oct 46.
14. Ibid, 18 Dec 46.
15. Ibid, 7 Mar 47.

# Chapter XII

CHIEF HISTORIAN

CHIEF HISTORIAN

1. Organization and Key Personnel of Historical Division.

On 1 July 1946, the Historical Division was operating in five sections: Administrative, Records, Research and Editorial, Operational History (German), and Occupational History. On 8 August 1946, the Research and Editorial Section was absorbed by the Operational and Occupational History Branches. (1) The Theater Historian was Col. H.E. Potter, who was assisted by Col. O.H. Frizer as Executive Officer, Gillett Griswold as Chief of Records Section, Col. Charles W. Pence as Chief of Operational History (German) Section, Lt. Col. W.S. McCrea as Chief of Occupational History Section, and Dr. Joseph R. Starr as Chief Historical Consultant. The offices were located in the Headquarters Building at Frankfurt, where the Theater Historian and part of the Administrative Section were situated, and in the Administrative Building in Höchst, where the rest of the Division functioned. The Frankfurt premises were



also used by historians from Höchst when engaged in research in documents available in the Headquarters Building. In April 1947, as part of the general drive to consolidate office space in Theater Headquarters, the Office of the Chief Historian and the Administrative Branch were moved to Höchst and set up with the rest of the Division in the Administrative Building, <sup>(2)</sup> leaving only one room in Frankfurt for the use of historians engaged in research. This room too was subsequently withdrawn and allocated for storage purposes to the Chief Chaplain in June 1947, but alternative premises were eventually made available for a Research Room.

## 2. Redesignation of Sections.

Early in 1947, the sections of the division were redesignated <sup>(3)</sup> branches, and what had been Records Section became Documents Branch. In March 1947, when the European Command was established, the Historical <sup>(4)</sup> Division was redesignated the Office of the Chief Historian.

## OPERATIONAL HISTORY (GERMAN) SECTION

### 3. Function of Operational History (German) Section.

The mission of the Operational History (German) Section was "the exploitation of sources of combat information still available in the Theater," particularly "the historical interrogation of German commanders and staff officers who actively opposed U.S. Army operations." <sup>(5)</sup> These

interrogations were to be organized into as complete a record as possible of German military operations against U.S. forces in the European Theater, which was to complement and facilitate the completion of the history of U.S. operations. (6)

4. Organization of the Section.

a. The history was subdivided into units based on the European campaigns, as defined by the War Department for the award of battle participation stars, and each campaign was handled by a campaign group, as follows: the Normandy Campaign Group, the Northern France Campaign Group, the Southern France Campaign Group, the Rhineland Campaign Group, the Ardennes Campaign Group, and the Central Europe Campaign Group. (7)

b. Each campaign chief was responsible for the historical coverage of his campaign by German unit and command down to, and including, division level. As well as the campaign chiefs, the section comprised the Chief, Col. C.W. Pence, who was responsible for the over-all direction and policy; his deputy, Maj. Howard P. Hudson, who combined the responsibilities of deputy, executive, and coordinator; translators, cartographers, and German typists; the chief records analyst, who was in charge of the reception, maintenance, and distribution of incoming reports from German sources, the maintenance of the supply of maps, and the identification and analysis of captured German documents; and the registrar, who was responsible for keeping the service records and locator file of possible German authors, handling the log of correspondence with Germans, and translating nonhistorical communications. (8)

c. The German personnel used in the writing of the history comprised German commanders and staff officers who had taken part in the operations against U.S. forces. The number varied considerably, but the approximate number exploited by the Historical Division during the period (9) 1 July 1946 to 30 June 1947 was 300. These officers were located in various camps throughout Europe, but in the interests of better supervision, as many as possible were centralized, first at Oberursel, Germany, and after 11 June 1946, at Allendorf, Germany. (10) in DEFE No. 20, which was designated the Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure on (11) 24 September 1946.

d. The first major organizational development of the section sprang directly from the increasing volume of work coming in from the German writers. The earlier, less formal methods of dealing with material proved inadequate for coping with the greater bulk of production, and the section was accordingly reorganized in July 1947 to include a Production Group, which formed the agency for supervision and coordination of all phases of production, and which began to function in August 1947. The organization of the section under the new scheme is (12) shown in Chart I.

e. At the same time as the section reorganization, there was a new development at the Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure: a new campaign, the Special Section or Seventh Campaign, was formed, which by 30 June 1947 had expanded to absorb almost 60 percent of the German writers. (13) The Seventh Campaign comprised German headquarters above

the Army Group level and such other promising fields of investigation  
(14)  
as did not naturally fall within the battle-star campaigns.

5. Extension of Scope.

The period 1 July 1946 to 30 June 1947 saw a great extension in the scope of the work carried out by the Operational History (German) Section.

a. Psychological Warfare Project. In August 1946, the War Department communicated a request from the Historical Section of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for information on German aspects for inclusion  
(15)  
in their official study of psychological warfare. The material required was an account of the organizational structure, operational and policy procedures, and relationships of the various levels of the psychological warfare units during World War II. Information was also required on the official German reaction to U.S. propaganda at specific dates, and on the personal reactions of the German propaganda leaders to U.S. policy lines and technique. The German official to provide the requisite information was Dr. Kurt Hesse, previously chief of the Psycho-  
(16)  
logical Warfare Section of the OKW (German High Command), with whom contact was made in August 1946, when he expressed his willingness to  
(17)  
cooperate.

b. "Nonet" Projects. Another group of projects was in the formative stage at the same time. The germ of the idea of expanding the history to include non-European campaigns had originated in the Theater  
(18)  
and had been discussed with the War Department, and with the

(19)

Mediterranean Theater. In September 1946, a conference was held in Washington between War Department officials and a representative of the Operational History (German) Section to discuss the scope and the requirements of the extension. (20)

At the same time the work that had been completed by the Section was beginning to be known and used in official circles in the United States, and a better understanding and appreciation of its importance was prevailing. (21)

Finally, on 8 October 1946, the War Department cabled the Theater Commander suggesting the extension of the operational history to include the Italian, North African, and Russian fronts. (22)

The Historical Division then submitted their proposals and requirements for undertaking the additional task. (23)

These proposals were approved by the other interested staff divisions in the Theater, and on 19 October 1946 the War Department was informed that the task could be undertaken provided an allotment of thirty-eight military and thirty-one civilian personnel and an additional appropriation of (24)

\$57,586 could be made available. The War Department replied in November authorizing the necessary increase in military personnel in the occupational troop basis and an allocation of \$58,000, and stressing that the project should be concentrated on specific operations of German forces against U.S. forces. (25)

This directive was expanded by the War Department in December 1946, when priorities were assigned to the various projects in the following order: all German operations on the western front from 6 June 1944 to 11 May 1945, and the psychological warfare project; all German operations in the Mediterranean Theater;

and German experiences on the Eastern front. The last project was to be coordinated with War Department intelligence requirements through the Theater G-2 Division, and was not primarily for historical purposes. (26)

6. 7734th USFET Historical Detachment.

In order to handle the new projects, the 7734th USFET Historical Detachment was activated on 7 December 1946, with Garmisch, Germany, as its station. The unit was assigned to the Third U.S. Army Area, and was under the operational control of the Theater Historian. (27) By 3 January 1947 all the enlisted personnel, one-third of the officers, and half of the civilian personnel were at work in Garmisch, and a list had been drawn up of the German officers required for the project. (28) On 4 January 1947, Col. Frank J. Vida arrived at Division Headquarters and proceeded on 9 January to Garmisch to take charge of the installation there. (29) The Germans in the large prisoner of war cage there were organized into groups, as at Allendorf, functioning under U.S. campaign chiefs. (30) Despite difficulties and the rapid turnover of personnel, work progressed so that by 1 May 1947, 40 manuscripts were already completed and 286 were estimated for completion by 30 June 1947. A further 87 would not, it was estimated, be completed by that date, and 126 additional manuscripts were proposed for assignment in the future, depending on the availability of (31) personnel. Finally, with the general consolidation of the Operational Branch, it was decided to move the detachment from Garmisch to Allendorf. The movement order authorized the transfer from the Garmisch Military Post to the Giessen Military Post on or about 1 July 1947, (32) and the

movement was effected early in July, from Garmisch to the new interrogation enclosure at Neustadt, Germany, where the writers from Allendorf (33) had been transferred.

7. Organizational Development, 1947.

On 1 March 1947, the section was redesignated the Operational History (German) Branch. The changes in organization resulting from the enlargement of the scope of the operational history and the activation of the 7734th USFET Historical Detachment are shown in Chart II. (34)

8. Problems Encountered.

Of the many problems encountered by the Operational History (German) Branch, the most numerous and the most complicated were in connection with the German commanders and staff officers employed by them.

a. In August 1946, for instance, when the Allendorf organization had been functioning for only two months, the Third Army requested Theater Headquarters to authorize the evacuation to Garmisch of the German officers at Allendorf, in order to make room for the housing of displaced persons. (35) The request was forwarded to the Historical Division for comment, and it was then pointed out that the confinement of the Historical Division's German writers in a cage with other German officers not employed in historical writing would be detrimental to the progress of the work, while it would be impossible to maintain between Frankfurt and Garmisch the close supervision and daily liaison currently maintained between officers of the Historical Division and the German

(36)  
writers. Despite these cogent arguments, which were supported by a  
(37)  
G-1 recommendation that the Third Army's proposal should be rejected,  
the Deputy Chief of Staff informed the Historical Division that it would  
be necessary either to house additional persons at Allendorf or to move  
the German writers to another location, since "convenience to the  
Historical Division, USFET, is not per se justification for the in-  
(38)  
efficient use of housing accommodations." The housing situation for  
displaced persons was improved, however, by unexpected Polish repatri-  
ation, and the Third Army's proposal to leave the Allendorf situation as  
(39)  
it was met with official sanction on 14 September 1946.

b. Not all problems, however, were as easily solved. One of  
the major problems concerned the internment status of the German writers,  
who were still prisoners of war at the beginning of the period under  
review. In terms of a Theater directive issued shortly after, however,  
all general staff officers of the German armed forces were to be discharged  
(40)  
as soon as possible, and converted to civilian internee status. On  
assuming the status of civilian internee, a German officer lost his  
military status, his pay, and five hundred calories of food daily. In  
view of this, it was considered probable by the Historical Division that  
their writers would refuse to do voluntary work as civilian internees, and  
it was, therefore, recommended that those prisoners engaged in the  
historical project should be retained in prisoner of war status until their  
(41)  
project was completed. This recommendation received the approval of  
the Chief of Staff on 31 October 1946. Arrangements were made, as a result



of this, for the Historical Division to furnish OMGUS and Third Army with a current list of German general staff officers engaged in writing for the  
(42)  
Historical Division. Details concerning the status and eventual  
(43)  
discharge of these officers were further outlined in January 1947. By  
April 1947, however, arrangements were made for the screening of the  
prisoners at the Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure, and between  
14 and 16 April 1947, all were screened except sixty or seventy who were  
(44)  
on parole at the time. Concurrently, plans were made for the discharge  
to be carried out shortly of those who were eligible. Under EUCOM  
(45)  
directive, all discharges were to be completed by 30 June 1947, and  
all Historical Division prisoners were accordingly discharged by that date,  
(46)  
401 of the 767 on hand at the time being retained for writing purposes.

c. The change from prisoner of war status to that of civilian  
internee involved the Historical Division in a number of fresh problems  
which had been anticipated and for which planning had begun well before  
the contingency occurred. It had for long been considered by the Division  
that the best background for carrying out the War Department project would  
be to release the prisoners, rehire them as civilian employees, and set up  
(47)  
a writing community. Planning for the establishment of this community  
had been going on in the Operational History Branch since the beginning of  
the year under the title of Operation STAPLE, and in May 1947, a staff  
study was submitted, outlining the various proposals for the continuation  
(48)  
of the project after the discharge of prisoners. OMGUS withheld its  
concurrence on two major grounds: that the plan envisaged the establish-  
ment of a community of "Nazis, Nazi sympathizers, and militarists" with

all the privileges of free citizens and certain other privileges such as  
deferment of denazification trial; and that there would be little chance  
of keeping the project in the restricted category and any attempt to  
(49)  
conceal it would meet with severe criticism. The Historical Division  
then submitted separate alternative proposals covering the problem of the  
denazification process. As this process was rarely a speedy one, and if  
work had to be deferred until each writer had been cleared, the delay in  
the completion of the War Department project would be considerable. The  
Historical Division therefore proposed that it should be authorized to  
employ this category of personnel prior to their Spruchkammer trial, and  
that a special Spruchkammer should be established at Allendorf to handle  
(50)  
these cases. The staff study was amended and resubmitted on 23 May  
(51)  
1947, when it met with unanimous concurrence from all interested  
divisions, and was finally approved by the Chief of Staff on 26 May 1947.  
The provisions regarding Spruchkammer and regarding publicity were omitted  
from the revised staff study, but settlement of the denazification problem  
was only temporarily postponed.

#### 9. Plan for the Continuation of the Historical Project.

Under the final, approved plan, the history of German military  
operations against U.S. forces, already consisting of more than 600 manu-  
scripts, was to be completed by the employment as civilians for nine months  
of fifty German commanders and staff officers on a permanent basis, and not  
more than one hundred at any time on a temporary basis varying from five  
to thirty days, to be assembled in the Historical Division Interrogation

Enclosure at Allendorf. Accommodations were to be made available at Allendorf for the families of permanent employees. The cost was estimated at 875,904 Reichsmarks from the German economy and \$13,343.65 from appropriated funds. Against this, a saving of \$65,068.47 was to be effected by a reduction in the military and civilian personnel of the Historical Division. (52) Responsibility for transporting writers and their dependents was allotted to the commanding general of the appropriate military district; responsibility for the rehabilitation and maintenance of the Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure was assigned to the Commanding General of 2d Military District, together with arrangements for the payment of all Germans employed on the project. The responsibility for making funds available for this purpose was assigned to the Commanding General of OMGUS, who was also to guarantee to writers employed in the project protection from confiscation or disposal of their property during the period of their employment. (53) Subsequently, plans were altered and the Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure was transferred from Allendorf to the Sternbel Kaserne at Neustadt, Germany. (54) Responsibility for the administration and servicing of the new enclosure was assigned to the Commanding Officer of the 7734th EUCOM Historical Detachment, while internal administration of the German writers was vested in the Director, the Chief of Administration, and the Chief of the Technical Office, these being chosen from the German personnel at the enclosure. Organization and supervision of the writing, under the direction of the Director, was in the hands of the chiefs of the campaign groups, also selected from the German

(55)

writers. Under the new plan, therefore, the organization of the Operational History Branch of the Historical Division was paralleled in the German organization at the Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure.

10. Status of the Operational History, 30 June 1947.

The status of completion of the Operational History as at 30 June 1947 is indicated in the Chart III <sup>(56)</sup> together with the estimated rate of progress on the remainder of the history.

GERMAN WAR ART

11. Origin of War Art Function.

Another function, which had been assigned to the Historical Division in response to a War Department request to the Theater was the collection of paintings, water colors, engravings, and drawings produced by German and Italian artists to illustrate all aspects of World War II, and for their shipment to the Historical Properties Section of the War Department. Responsibility for handling war paintings and works of art with military significance having been given to the Historical Division, Capt. Gordon W. Gilkey was assigned to the task on 9 May 1946, working directly under the Theater Historian and independent of the Operational History (German) Section, which furnished his Table of Organization space. <sup>(57)</sup>  
<sup>(58)</sup>  
<sup>(59)</sup>  
<sup>(60)</sup>

## 12. Method of Procurement.

Procurement of war art was in terms of the appropriate Military Government Regulation, which states: "All collections of works of art relating or dedicated to the perpetuation of German militarism or Nazism (61) will be closed permanently and taken into custody."

Detailed procedure regarding its collection and procurement was worked out by Captain Gilkey as follows: material located and acquired by the Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives personnel of Military Government was inspected by Captain Gilkey, and on his recommendation transferred to the custody of the Historical Division for crating and shipment; material located by the Historical Division, on definite confirmation of its Nazi, Fascist, or enemy War or Navy Department ownership, was confiscated by the military government authority of the area and released to the custody of the Historical Division; material in public or private custody subject to (62) confiscation through the Property Control Branch of Military Government.

## 13. Collection of Material.

During the period June to September 1946, war art was collected (63) from scattered locations in Germany and Austria. Care was taken to differentiate between German and Austrian war art, as USACA had assured Austria that all state-owned and privately owned Austrian art would be (64) allowed to remain in Austria, so that only German war art located in Austria was confiscated for the War Department. In December 1946, the War (65) Department was sent a list of the items collected for shipment, and informed that attempts would be made to secure other collections still

remaining in the Zone.

14. Exhibit of German War Art.

Meanwhile, arrangements which had started in October 1946<sup>(67)</sup> were completed with Military Government for the loan of the Staedel Museum, Frankfurt, Germany, and on 6 December 1946, General McNarney, Theater<sup>(68)</sup> Commander, opened the exhibition of 103 examples of German war art. The exhibition was open to American and Allied personnel, and 1,500 persons<sup>(69)</sup> visited the museum during the one week of the exhibit.

15. Shipment of War Art to Washington.

Following the close of the exhibition, the pictures were catalogued, labeled, and crated for shipment to the War Department. Shipment started on 20 March 1947, and in all 8,722 items were sent to<sup>(70)</sup> Washington.

## OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY SECTION

16. Mission.

The second writing section of the Historical Division was entrusted with the responsibility for the second part of the mission assigned to the Division by the War Department, the writing of the history of the occupation. The original plan had been for a single narrative to be prepared from the viewpoint of the commander of the Theater, but in 1945, Col. S.L.A. Marshall, then Theater Historian, had pointed out to the War Department

that the history obviously fell into two parts, the history of Military Government, and the history of the military forces. He had, therefore, suggested that the writing of the Military Government history should be assigned to the historical staff of Military Government, while the Historical Division should limit its writing responsibility to the history of the forces of occupation. (71) This suggestion was accepted, and in the directive issued by the War Department in February 1946, the history of the occupation was outlined in two parts: the history of the U.S. Army forces of occupation, and the history of civil government under the U.S. Army in Germany. (72) Each history was to be a comprehensive summary in narrative form, with particular stress on administrative organization, major policies, and the solution of major problems encountered. Subjects of sufficient importance might receive more elaborate treatment in detailed monographic studies. (73) These histories were designed for inclusion in the final history of World War II, in preparation by the War Department. (74) In addition to writing the history of the military forces of occupation, the Historical Division was given the responsibility of reviewing the history to be prepared by Military Government. (75)

17. Organization of the Section on 1 July 1946.

On 1 July 1946, the Occupational History Section was headed by Lt. Col. W.S. McCrea, with Lt. Col. Malcolm S. Eakin as Executive Officer, and Dr. Joseph R. Starr as Chief Historical Consultant. The remainder of the staff, numbering three officers, five enlisted men, and eight civilians, (76) were assigned to research for, and to write, the various parts of the

history and the auxillary monographs. Early in July 1946, the Chief of the Division approved the Block Outline of the History of the U.S. Forces of Occupation in Europe, World War II, which outlined the plan of operations (77) of the section.

This defined the period of the first part of the history as being 8 May 1945 to 30 June 1946, and divided its scope into fourteen parts, assembled under five groups, the narrative group and four groups corresponding to the four general staff divisions. The plan also provided for a Part XV, which was to include the histories of all agencies, such as the WAC, the AGRC, and the Army Postal Service, which might not have been adequately covered in the other parts of the history, and a Part XVI, which was to consist of a series of monographs on such subjects as the shipment of war brides to the United States and the development of (78) military communities in the Theater.

18. Problems Encountered by the Section.

a. Personnel. As can be seen, a staff of nineteen, not all of whom were experienced writers or even research workers, could not be expected to handle a program involving the production of more than sixteen separate historical works. The first and most pressing problem for the section at the beginning of the period under review was the securing of sufficient, and sufficiently qualified, personnel. The writing of this type of history required a background, not only of historical research methods and writing experience, but also some knowledge of Army administration and methods, and personnel with knowledge and experience of both backgrounds were difficult to obtain. Recruiting efforts continued,



however, in the Theater, in the United States, and the United Kingdom, and gradually the section increased its members, which solved at least one part of the personnel problem for a period. By October 1946, the section was operating with a total staff of twenty-eight, which by December had risen to fifty, and in February was at its maximum of fifty-three. After that period, rotation of personnel and the need to cut down manpower in all divisions of Theater Headquarters brought about a steady decline in the strength of the section. (79)

b. A second problem was to secure cooperation from the various staff divisions and other organizations in possession of the documents necessary for research. Owing, perhaps, to some misconception as to the reason for the investigation of documents, access was, not infrequently, granted only with reluctance. This hampered, still further, work that was already handicapped by the essential documents having often been shipped to the War Department. Reports of operations too, which were mandatory from all units down to battalion level in the Theater, and on which the history was to a large extent based, were frequently inadequate, tardy, or in some instances never materialized at all. (80)

19. Organization of Section, October 1946 to January 1947.

By October 1946, the Section's personnel situation had improved, and the scope of the history had been stabilized. Thirty-one projects had been defined for completion by 1 May 1947, as shown in Table I, and work was in progress on twenty-one of them. The writing staff, consisting of historians and research analysts, was divided into five groups (81)

already mentioned, each headed by a group chief who had, as well as his research project, the following responsibilities: general administrative duties with regard to his group, including discipline and the assignment of clerical and stenographic personnel; and general supervisory and editorial duties in connection with all the projects of his group. Each group chief was a member of the Editorial Council, the permanent members of which comprised the Section Chief, the Executive Officer, and the Chief

(82)  
Historical Consultant. The Council, with its three permanent members and the relevant group chief, held a biweekly conference with each historian and research analyst, at which problems were discussed and plans

(83)  
outlined. In November 1946, a manual was reproduced and distributed to the staff, which defined the methods of research, the repositories of documents available in the Theater, the style of writing, and the format

(84)  
desired for the finished history. In January 1947, the section was redesignated the Occupational History Branch, and each of the five groups

(85)  
became a section. With the staff at its peak of fifty-three members, work was in progress on the history and on several special projects.

## 20. Special Projects.

a. The first special project to be undertaken was based upon the suggestion of the Section Chief that three key officers and one enlisted man of the 3d Division (which was about to return to the United States) should be placed on temporary duty with the Occupational History Section for the purpose of writing personal narratives of their experiences during

(86)  
the first year of the occupation. The value of such documents was

stressed, both as a source of factual material and also as a check on the other historians, who had necessarily to base their accounts on official reports and documents rather than on personal experience. (87) The suggestion was approved, and in August 1946 three officers and one master sergeant of the 3d Division arrived on temporary duty. Each of the four prepared a short monograph on his experiences with the 3d Division, and the manuscripts then became part of the collection of documents maintained by the Historical Division.

b. Military Government in Munich.

This project formed part of the material furnished by the Occupational History Section for the Chief of Staff's Biennial Report to the Secretary of War. As the two preceding reports had been published and had made a wide appeal to the general public, it was proposed to publish also the biennial report for 1945-47. Instructions from the War Department regarding the type of manuscript wanted were forwarded to the Historical Division on 11 November 1946, (90) as follows: (91)

General Eisenhower wants to make this Biennial Report as readable and interesting to the general public as possible so that people will learn something of the Army's past problems and accomplishments and also be familiar with future security requirements. In attempting to make the book interesting, it is planned to use the case history method of presentation, in some instances, rather than pure exposition which is usually dry reading. Specifically, it is felt that the problems involved in occupation can be told in colorful and interesting fashion by relating the history of military government in Munich, right from the day it was captured by the Seventh US Army to the present control structure today. Of course broader occupation problems will require additional treatment but can be covered later. We would like to get a good narrative

account of Munich approximately 10,000 words, telling the bad things with the good impartially, the experiences of individuals mentioning names where possible and prepared in as readable form as possible.

Col. Wilbur S. Nye, who had recently joined the Division, was assigned the task on 12 November 1946, (92) and by 25 January 1947, the manuscript (93) was ready for transmission to Washington.

c. Material for the Armed Forces Staff College and the U.S. Military Academy.

Two projects carried out by the Occupational History Section consisted in collecting material required by other agencies. The first of these, dealing with personnel problems in a Joint Theater Headquarters, was initiated in January 1947 for the Armed Forces Staff College; (94) while the second, for the U.S. Military Academy, was the collection of background material for instruction on events, policies, organization, and living conditions in the European Theater. (95) Both projects were carried out by Col. Leslie Jacoby.

d. McNarney Summary.

In January 1947, the Occupational History Section was assigned the preparation of a 5000-word summary of General McNarney's incumbency as Theater Commander. (96) This was prepared by the Chief Historical Consultant, Dr. Joseph R. Starr, with the aid of summaries submitted to him by each historian on his own subject, and it was completed by 1 March 1947. (97) This manuscript formed the basis of General McNarney's survey of his period in command, published in a pamphlet entitled Occupying Germany, and it was also forwarded to Washington to be

used in the Chief of Staff's Biennial Report.

e. Chief of Staff's Biennial Report to the Secretary of War.

As well as the McNarney summary, the Occupational History Section was directed to prepare a manuscript and material for the Chief of Staff's Biennial Report to the Secretary of War. Part of the material took the form of the monograph on military government in Munich, (99) while another part consisted of a history of the U.S. Constabulary, prepared by that organization and redrafted by the Chief Historical Consultant. (100) These two portions of the material were forwarded for transmission to the War Department on 25 January 1947, (101) and further clarification regarding the remainder of the material required for the report was obtained in a teleconference on 30 January 1947. (102) It was confirmed that the McNarney summary would be accepted as material covering the period of his incumbency, and in addition, two other summaries would be required: a summary of the occupation from 8 May 1945 to 28 November 1945, and secondly, a survey of the occupation of Austria from its beginning to the latest practicable date. (103) Arrangements were made with U.S. Forces, Austria, to prepare the manuscript on Austria, (104) and each historian of the section was assigned an additional project of a summary covering his subject during the period V-E Day to 28 November 1945, which summaries the Chief Historical Consultant used in drawing up the over-all survey of the period preceding General McNarney's tenure of office. Also in connection with this report, OMGUS was requested to prepare material covering its operations. (105) The manuscripts from OMGUS and USFA were

received by 1 March 1947, and the supplementary report on the period V-E Day to 28 November 1945 was completed by the same date, when the complete project was forwarded for transmission to the War Department. (106)

21. Acceleration in Production.

On 1 April 1947, Col. Wilbur S. Nye, who had been with the Division since November 1946, replaced Lt. Col. W.S. McCrea as Chief of the Occupational History Branch. In view of the approaching target date for the completion of the history of the first year of the occupation which had been fixed as 30 June 1947, work was steadily accelerated, and by 25 April 1947, the status of the history comprised three completed manuscripts, eight in process of being edited and amended, five awaiting editing, and work in progress on the remaining monographs. (107) Higher authorities, however, considered that the current rate of progress would not allow the project to be completed by the scheduled date, and the Chief Historian was instructed by the Chief of Staff that prompt action must be taken to meet the schedule and to maintain progress on a detailed production schedule for the future. (108) Four days later, a new, detailed plan was produced by the Branch, in terms of which several of the historians were allotted additional assignments with advanced target dates. (109) As the staff had dwindled to forty-three members by 2 May 1946, the pressure of work was accordingly increased still further for those who remained, and all leave was stopped. (110) On 16 May 1947, an amended plan was produced, allocating further assignments to the historians. (111) On 20 May 1947, Lt. Col. Eakin left for the United

## Annex "A"

ORGANIZATION OF OCCUPATIONAL  
HISTORY BRANCH

Unit	Responsibility	Members
Executive and Editorial Section	Administration; review and editing of all MSS; review of all histories submitted to Chief Historian by subordinate commands; publication of all MSS	Chief of Branch: Executive Officer: Chief Historical Consultant: Editor: Production Manager: AZOY ULMER STARR TOWNE LANNELLE
Team I	General narrative and historical coverage of all elements of the Command depending directly from the C in C or C of S, and of all other elements of the Command unless otherwise assigned, as well as subjects of a general nature cutting across staff lines	Chief and Chief Historian: Historians: LEEWILL BURNET DAVIS GANZERT MALCOLM
Team II	Personnel and Administration	Chief: Chief Historian: Historians: PITRE HALL GABLE SMITH
Team III	Intelligence: Plans, Operations, and Training; Civil Affairs	Acting Chief and Chief Historian: Historians: CHASE CAMPBELL FLOYD OLSZEWSKI
Team IV	Services, Supply, and Procurement	Acting Chief and Chief Historian: Historians: NORMAN GEIS LAY NORRIS

HEADQUARTERS  
U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER  
HISTORICAL DIVISION  
Occupational History Section

WSI./mna  
7 Nov 46

NOTE: All of these projects must be completed as soon as possible. Since it will tax the Section to the utmost to complete the first phase of its work within the assigned time. As soon as a completed project has been approved by the Editorial Council, another project will be assigned.

*Wm. C. Crea*  
W. S. MCCREA  
Lt Col INF  
Chief of Section

OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY - PROJECTS COVERING THE PERIOD 8 MAY 1945 to 30 JUNE 1946

Project No.	Title	Writer
1	Planning for the Occupation of Germany	Col Sander Mr. Hallgarten
2	Terms of Surrender & Their Enforcement in U.S. Zone.	Mr. Clark
3	Summary of the First Year of Occupation	
4	International Aspects of the Occupation	
5	Administrative Organization in the ETO (SHAEP through present Maj Com)	Major Lerwill Dr. Ganzert
6	Disbandment & Disarmament of German Armed Forces	
7	Procurement & Administration of Military Personnel	Sgt Geble
8	Procurement & Administration of Civilian Personnel	Miss Kritikos
9	Loreale, Recreation and Welfare	Mrs. Fleshman



Project No.	Title	Writer
10	The Problems of Currency Control	Mr. Smith
11	Law, Order, and Security	Mr. Muller
12	Public Safety	Mr. Olszewski
13	Military and Civilian Censorship	Miss Frey
14	Redeployment and Rotation Problems	Miss Hester
15	Training Problems and Technical Schools	
16	The Occupational Troop Basis and Troop Dispositions	
17	Establishment of the U.S. Constabulary	
18	The Education and Orientation Program	Miss Malcolm
19	Supply: Procurement, Storage and Issue	
20	Construction & Maintenance of Permanent Physical Plant of Occupation Forces	Major Brown
21	Transportation Problems & Achievements	Mr. Hall Miss Dornbusch
22	Communication Problems & Achievements	
23	Sanitation, Hospitalization, Evacuation	
24	Disposal of Surplus Property, Disposition of Captured Enemy Material	
25	IG/Civil Affairs and G-5 Activities	Major Penny
26	Displaced Persons.	
27	Recovered Allied Military Personnel (RAMPs)	Miss Hoffman
28	Fraternization	Dr. Starr
29	Shipment of War Brides & Dependents to US	Miss Berenbach
30	Shipment of Dependents to the ETO and Establishment of Military Communities	Miss Davis
31	The German Youth Program of Occ. Forces	Mr. Campbell

FOOTNOTES

1. Information furnished by Col. O.H. Prizer, Exec Officer, Office C/Hist.
2. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 16 Apr 47, subj: "Consolidation of Office Space."
3. See office memos in files of Office C/Hist.
4. GO 48, EUCOM, 10 Mar 47.
5. Memo, WDSS, Hist Div, 6 Feb 46, subj: "Historical Program in ETO," for the CG, USFET.
6. IRS, Hq, USFET Main, 7 Jan 46, Hist Div to SGS, subj: "AGWAR Message W-91204 - 3 Jan 46," sgd H.E. Potter, Col, C/Div.
7. Hq, USFET, Hist Div, Rpt on Operational History (Ger) Section, by Maj. Howard P. Hudson, D/Chief, 24 Jul 46.
8. Information furnished by Capt Frank C. Mahin, Oct 47, Operational Hist (Ger) Br, Office C/Hist.
9. Information furnished by Capt James F. Scoggin Jr., Operational Hist (Ger) Br, Office C/Hist, EUCOM, 13 Sep 47.
10. Hq, USFET, Hist Div, Rpt on Operational Hist (Ger) Sec, 24 Jul 46, by Maj. Howard P. Hudson, D/Chief, Operational Hist Sec.
11. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 24 Sep 46, file AG 255 HIS-AGO, subj: "Designation of Historical Division Interrogation Enclosure."
12. From files of Operational Hist (Ger) Br, Office C/Hist.
13. Information furnished by Capt Frank C. Mahin, Operational Hist (Ger) Br, Office C/Hist, EUCOM, Oct 47.
14. Information furnished by Capt James F. Scoggin Jr., Operational Hist (Ger) Br, Office C/Hist, EUCOM, 13 Sep 47.
15. Ltr, WDSS, Hist Div, 11 Aug 46, Col A F Clark to Col H E Potter, C/Hist Div, USFET.
16. Ibid.
17. Ltr, Hq, USFET, Hist Div, 26 Aug 46, Col H E Potter to Col A F Clark, Hist Div, WDSS.

18. Information furnished by Capt Frank C. Mahin, Operational Hist (Ger) Br, Office C/Hist, Oct 47.

19. Ltr, Hq, USFET, Hist Div, 24 Jul 46, Col H E Potter to Col A F Clark, Hist Div, WDSS.

20. Ltr, Hq, USFET, Hist Div, 20 Sep 46, Col H E Potter to Maj Howard P Hudson, Hist Div, WDSS.

21. Ltr, WDSS, Hist Div, 4 Oct 46, Col John M Kemper to Col H E Potter, Hist Div, USFET.

22. Cable W-82565, 8 Oct 46, AGWAR to USFET.

23. IRS, Hq, USFET, 11 Oct 46, Hist Div to C/S, subj: "Preparation of Rpts of German Opr on Italian, Sicilian, N. African and Russian Fronts," sgd H E Potter, Col, C/Div.

24. Cable S-5156, 19 Oct 46, USFET sgd McNarney to AGWAR.

25. Cable W-86389, 26 Nov 46, AGWAR to USFET.

26. Memo, WDSS, Hist Div, 11 Dec 46, subj: "Historical Program in ETO," to CG, USFET.

27. GO 347, USFET, 7 Dec 46, "Organization of 7734th USFET Hist Det."

28. Ltr, Hq, USFET, Hist Div, 3 Jan 47, Col H E Potter to Dr Hugh Cole, WDSS, Hist Div.

29. Information furnished by Col O.H. Prizer, Exec Officer, Office C/Hist.

30. Information furnished by Capt Frank C Mahin, Operational Hist (Ger) Br, Office C/Hist, EUCOM, Oct 47.

31. Memo, 7734th EUCOM Hist Det, 1 May 47, sgd Frank J Vida, Col.

32. Cable SX-5698, 19 Jun 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to 1st Mil District.

33. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 27 Jun 47, C/Hist to Dir SS&P, subj: "Transfer of Sternbel Kaserne, Neustadt, to HDIE," sgd H. E. Potter, Col, C/Hist.

34. From files of Operational Hist (Ger) Br, Office C/Hist.

35. Ltr, Hq, TUSA, 20 Aug 46, file AG 255 GNMCS, subj: "Evacuation of PW Enclosure at Allendorf."

36. IRS, Hq, USFET, 31 Aug 46, Hist Div to G-1, sgd H.E. Potter, Col, C/Div.

37. IRS, Hq, USFET, 4 Sep 46, G-1 to DC/S.

38. IRS, Hq, USFET, 10 Sep 46, DC/S to Hist Div, subj: "Request for Authorization to Transfer German Generals from Allendorf to Germisch."

39. Memo, undated, Hq, TUSA to Maj Gen White, sgd Wm R. Schmidt, Maj Gen; approved 14 Sep 46, sgd M G White, Maj Gen, DC/S, USFET.

40. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 13 Jul 46, file 013.2 GEC-AGO, subj: "Disposition of Internees Held in Civilian Internment Enclosures."

41. Staff Study, Hq, EUCOM, Hist Div, Oct 46, subj: "Discharge and Rearrest as Civilian Internees of Former German General Staff Officers Employed in WD Project."

42. IRS, Hq, USFET, C/Hist Div to C/Operational Hist (Ger) Sec, 31 Oct 46, subj: "Disposition of Internees Held in Civilian Internees Enclosures," sgd H.E. Potter, Col, C/Div.

43. Ltr, Hq, TUSA, 14 Jan 47, file AG 383.6 GNMCA-31, subj: Discharge of Former German General Staff Officers and GSC Officers."

44. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 22 Apr 47, PM to Dir P&A, subj: "Discharge of PW's at HDIE, Allendorf."

45. Cable SC-30276, 5 Jun 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to 1st and 2d Mil Districts, Bremerhaven POE, and AGRC.

46. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, Office C/Hist, 1 Jul 47, Col H.E. Potter to Brig Gen Harry J. Maloney, WDSS, Hist Div.

47. Information furnished by Capt Frank C. Mahin, Operational Hist (Ger) Br, Office C/Hist, Oct 47.

48. Staff study, Hq, EUCOM, Office C/Hist, 1 May 47, subj: "German Operational History."

49. Ltr, OMGUS, 9 May 47, Maj Gen F.A. Keating, D/Mil Governor, to Lt Gen C.P. Huebner, C/S, EUCOM.

50. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, Office C/Hist, 5 May 47, subj: "Request for Exemption from Employment Regulations."
51. Staff study, Hq, EUCOM, Office C/Hist, 23 May 47, subj: "German Operational History."
52. Ibid.
53. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 22 May 47, file AG 314.7 HIS-AGO, subj: "German Historical Project."
54. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 27 Jun 47, C/Hist to Dir SS&P, subj: "Transfer of Sternbel Kaserne, Neustadt, to HDIE," sgd H.E. Potter, Col, C/Hist.
55. Letter of Instruction No 1, Hq, EUCOM, Office C/Hist, Operational Hist (Ger) Br, 15 Jul 47.
56. From files of Operational Hist (Ger) Br, Office C/Hist.
57. Cable WX-81902, 8 Nov 45, AGWAR from SERVINTTEL to USFET Main.
58. Ltr, Hq, USFET, Hist Div, 26 Feb 46, Col H.E. Potter to Col A.F. Clark, WDSS.
59. See 201 Gilkey in files of Office C/Hist.
60. Information furnished by Capt James F. Scoggin Jr., Operational Hist (Ger) Br, 13 Sep 47.
61. MG Regulation, Tit 18-401.5, "Nazi and Militaristic Collections."
62. Memo, Hq, USFET, Hist Div, undated, sgd Gordon W. Gilkey, to C/Hist Div, subj: "Procurement of German and Italian War Art."
63. IRS, Hq, USFET, 21 Jun 46, 7 Aug 46, and 25 Sep 46, Hist Div to Hq Comd.
64. Memo, Hq, USFET, Hist Div, 13 Aug 46, subj: "Conversation between Col Prizer and Col Owens, USFA," sgd Col O.H. Prizer.
65. See copy of list in files of Office C/Hist.
66. Ltr, Hq, USFET, Hist Div, 7 Dec 46, Col H.E. Potter to Brig Gen Harry J. Maloney, WDSS.
67. Memo, Hq, USFET, Hist Div, 38 Oct 46, subj: "Proposed German War Art Exhibit in the Staedel Museum, Frankfurt," sgd Col H.E. Potter.

68. Hq, EUCOM, Office C/Hist, Final Rpt, 25 Apr 47, sgd Capt Gordon W. Gilkey.
69. Ibid.
70. Ibid.
71. Rpt of Teleconference, 16 Oct 45, between AGWAR and Hist Sec, TSFET.
72. Memo WDSS, Hist Div, 6 Feb 46, subj: "Historical Program in ETO," for the CG, USFET.
73. Ibid.
74. Cir 45, WD, 12 Feb 46, Sec II, subj: "History."
75. Ltr, WDSS, Hist Div, 1 May 46, Col A.F. Clark, Jr, to Col H.E. Potter.
76. USFET, Hist Div, Occupational Hist Sec, Wkly Rpt of Progress, 6 Jul 46.
77. Ibid.
78. Hq, USFET, Hist Div, Occ Hist Sec, Block Outline of the History of the US Forces of Occupation in Europe, World War II, Jul 46.
79. All figures are taken from Occ Hist Sec, Wkly Rpts of Progress, Jul 46-May 47.
80. Ltrs, Hq, USFET, 1 Apr 46, file AGO 314.7 HIS-AGO, subj: "Reports of Operations"; Hq, EUCOM, 16 May 46, file same, subj: "Historical Program of the European Command."
81. From files of Occupational Hist Sec.
82. Memo, Hq, USFET, Hist Div, Occupational Hist Sec, 14 Nov 46, to Group Chiefs, sgd M.S. Eakin, Lt Col, Exec Officer.
83. Section Memo No 3, Hq USFET, Hist Div, Occupational Hist Sec, 26 Nov 46.
84. Hq, USFET, Hist Div, Occupational Hist Sec, Manual of Research Methods and Style, by Joseph R Starr, Ph.D, Nov 46.

85. Branch Memo No 7, Hq, USFET, Hist Div, Occupational Hist Br, 23 Jan 47.
86. IRS, Hq, USFET, 16 Jul 46, C/Hist Div to C/S, thru G-1, subj: "Occupational History, 3d Division."
87. Ibid.
88. Hq, USFET, Hist Div, Occupational Hist Sec, Wkly Rpt of Progress, 10 Aug 46.
89. Ibid, 17 Aug 46.
90. IRS, Hq, USFET, 11 Nov 46, SGS to Hist Div.
91. Ltr, WD, Office C/S, Col J.W. Bowen, SGS, to Gen Huebner, C/S, EUCOM.
92. IRS, Hq, USFET, Hist Div, 12 Nov 46, Chief to Exec Off, subj: "C/S's Biennial Rpt to the Sec of War."
93. Hq, USFET, Hist Div, Occupational Hist Br, Wkly Rpt of Progress, 25 Jan 47.
94. Ibid, 4 Jan 47.
95. IRS, Hq, USFET, Hist Div, 27 Jan 47, C/Hist to C/Occupational Hist Br, subj: "Article for the US Mil Academy."
96. Hq, USFET, Hist Div, Occupational Hist Br, Wkly Progress Rpt, 18 Jan 47.
97. Ibid, 1 Mar 47.
98. Ibid.
99. Ibid.
100. Ibid.
101. Ibid, 25 Jan 47.
102. Memo, Hq, USFET, Hist Div, Occupational Hist Br, 31 Jan 47, subj: "Teleconference of 30 Jan 47 on Contributions to Gen Eisenhower's Biennial Rpt," sgd J.P. Starr.

103. Ibid; see also Memo, Hq, USFET, Hist Div, 31 Jan 47, C/Occupational Hist Br to C/Hist Div, subj: "Plan for Provision of Material Requested by WD PRD."

104. Hq, USFET, Hist Div, Occupational Hist Br, Wkly Progress Rpt. 1 Feb 47.

105. Ibid., 8 Feb 47.

106. Ibid., 1 Mar 47.

107. Ibid., 25 Apr 47.

108. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, 24 Apr 47, to C/Hist, EUCOM, subj: "Preparation of Occupational History," sgd C.R. Huebner, Lt Gen, C/S.

109. Memo, Hq, EUCOM, Office C/Hist, Occ Hist Br, 28 Apr 47, to C/Hist, subj: "Plan for Completing the History of the Occupation, 8 May 45-30 Jun 46 by 30 Jun 47," sgd M.S. Eakin, Lt Col.

110. Ibid.

111. Memo to C/Hist, 16 May 47, subj: "Plan for Completing the History of the Occupation, 8 May 45-30 June 46, by 30 June 47, Change No 1, sgd W.S. Nye, Col.

112. Information furnished by Lt Col J.R. Ulmer, Occupational Hist Br, Office C/Hist, 15 Oct 47.

113. Ibid.

114. Memo for the C/Hist, EUCOM, 24 Apr 47, subj: "Preparation of Occupational History," sgd C.R. Huebner, Lt Gen, C/S.

115. Ibid.

116. Memo for Col Potter, 19 Jun 47, sgd W.S. Nye, Col.

117. IRS, Hq, EUCOM, 4 Jul 47, C/S to C/Hist.

118. See Plan of Opr of the Occupational Hist Br, 1 Jul 47-30 Jun 48. 18 Jul 47.

119. Ibid.

120. Ibid.

121. Information furnished by Lt Col J.R. Ulmer, Occupational Hist Br, Office C/Hist, EUCOM, 15 Oct 47.



## **Chapter XIII**

**PRESIDENT, LIQUIDATION AND MANPOWER BOARD**

PRESIDENT, LIQUIDATION AND MANPOWER BOARD

1. Establishment and Functions of the Liquidation and Manpower Board.

The Liquidation and Manpower Board, which had been established  
(1)  
on 14 January 1946, with a president, two members, executive secretary, and a survey team, had the following functions: to keep the Theater Commander and the Chief of Staff informed of the progress in the Theater in closing Army installations, activities, and subordinate commands; to recommend measures for speeding up the inactivation of unnecessary installations and activities, for using more effectively and economically the military and civilian manpower in the Theater, and for effecting further reductions in the Occupational Troop Basis; and to make additional manpower studies and surveys at the direction of the  
(2)  
Theater Commander and the Chief of Staff.

2. Scope of Authority.

The Board was authorized to make detailed inspections or surveys

of any U.S. Army installations, activities, or subordinate commands in the European Theater. It could call for the submission by installations or subordinate commands of data on work loads, strength, and manpower utilization. It was authorized to seek information, assistance, (3) or advice from general and special staff sections of Theater Headquarters.

### 3. Operating Procedure.

The Board operated directly under the Chief of Staff, and submitted reports and specific recommendations through him to the Theater Commander. Inspections and surveys were conducted by field survey teams, organized by, and operating under the supervision of, the Board, which received the reports and recommendations of these teams. Close coordination was maintained with the Inspector General, in order to (4) avoid duplication of effort.

### 4. Personnel.

a. The original composition of the Board was as follows: President, Maj. Gen. Leven C. Allen; executive secretary, Col. Charles R. Landon; and members, Brig. Gen. Raymond G. Moses and Brig. Gen. Aubry L. Moore. The initial survey team was composed of Col. Charles W. Van Way, Jr., Charles J. Norman, Frank E. Bertholet, Ray H. Lewis, (5) and John W. McDonald.

b. In February 1946 Brig. Gen. Roy V. Richard replaced Brig. Gen. Raymond G. Moses. Col. Lewis left in January, and Col. Van Way in February 1946. On 15 April 1946 Brig. Gen. Aubry L. Moore took over the presidency of the Board, while in the same month Col. Henry

P. Perrine was appointed Executive Secretary. By 1 July 1946, the membership of the Board was as follows: President, Brig. Gen. Aubry L. Moore; executive secretary, Col. Henry P. Perrine; members, Col. John W. McDonald, Col. John H. Keatinge, Col. Frank E. Bertholet; and Captain E. W. Linthicum, administrative assistant. In the same month, on Colonel Perrine's reassignment, Colonel McDonald was appointed executive secretary. In August 1946 Col. Howard J. Liston joined the Board, and in December 1946 Colonel Keatinge was replaced by Col. Mack Garr. From November 1946 to January 1947 1st Lt. Homer A. Wright was administrative assistants to the Board. (6)

c. In April 1947 Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, Chief of Staff, directed the Board to make a complete personnel survey of all posts and T/O units of the European Command by 30 June 1947, and the following officers were assigned or attached to the Board in April 1947 until the completion of this assignment: Cols. Clarence M. Gulp, Lee C. Bizzell, Frank L. McCoy, Vergne Chappelle, Albert G. Wing; Lt. Cols. John T. Dawson, Leslie B. Dowing, Louis H. Ericks, Robert W. Fitzpatrick, Irvin A. Hirschy, Montgomery C. Jackson, Enos P. Scott, Charles R. Urban, Byron D. Greene, Milton L. Acuff, and Edward H. Clouser. (7)

5. Discontinuation of the Liquidation and Manpower Board.

(8)

On 30 June 1947 General Moore returned to the United States.

On 1 July 1947 the Liquidation and Manpower Board was discontinued and its staff, equipment, and functions were transferred to the Office of the Director of Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training Division, EUCOM, to become the Liquidation and Manpower Branch. (9)

## FOOTNOTES

1. GO 10, USFET, 10 Jan 46, subj: "Establishment of Liquidation and Manpower Board."
2. Cir 4, USFET, 4 Jan 46, subj: "Establishment of Liquidation and Manpower Board."
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. Information furnished by Col. John W. McDonald, Liquidation and Manpower Br, OPOT, EUCOM, 27 Aug 47.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid.
9. GO 64, EUCOM, 18 June 47, subj: "Discontinuance of the Liquidation and Manpower Board."

## **Chapter XIV**

**CHIEF, ALLIED CONTACT SECTION**

## Chapter XIV

### CHIEF, ALLIED CONTACT SECTION

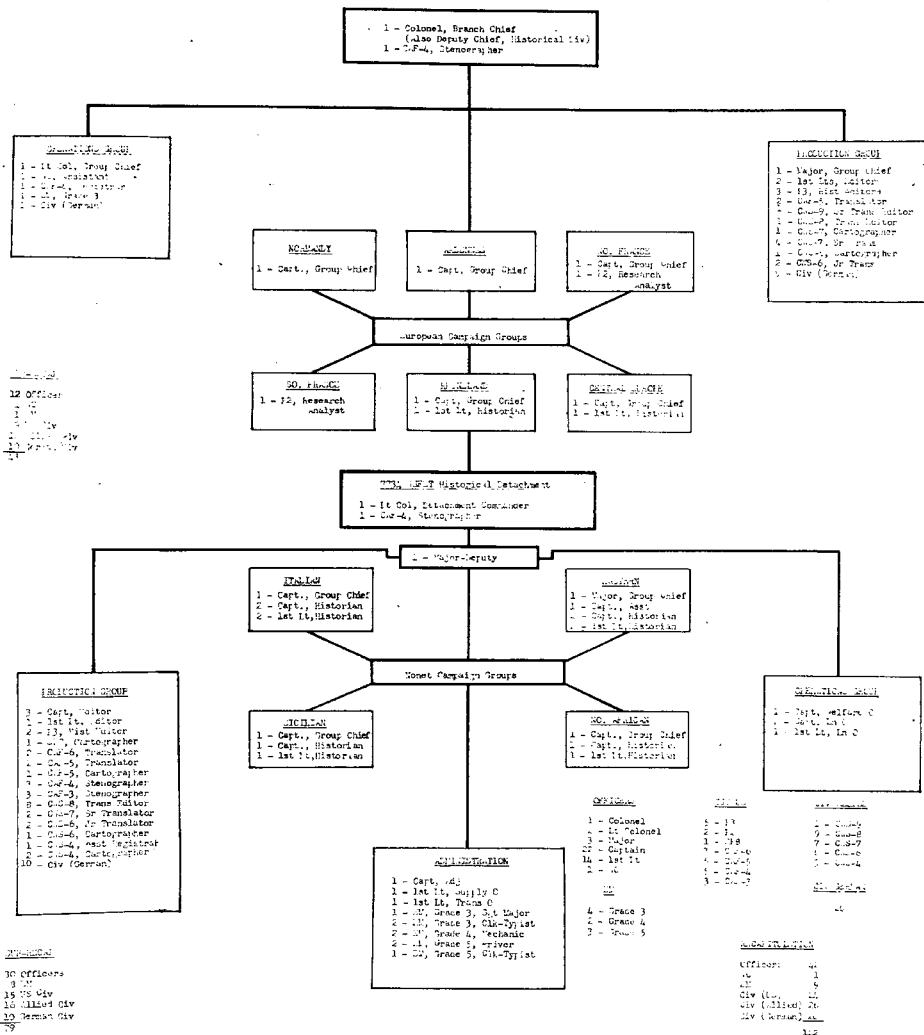
#### 1. Mission and Functions.

The Allied Contact Section, although listed as a section,  
(1)  
actually was a special staff division. The Chief directed all liaison functions not on the quadripartite level between theater subordinate headquarters and Allied military groups. He determined the requirements and functions of Allied military liaison missions and had charge of the assignment of liaison officers and the keeping of records of their service.  
(2)  
Col. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr, continued to head this  
(3)  
office during the second year of the occupation.

#### 2. Administrative Changes in the Allied Contact Section.

On 1 July 1946 Colonel Biddle was assisted by Capt. L. R. Tombacher, WAC, Executive Officer. Miss Helen Birtwell and Miss Helena Eminowics were administrative assistants. With the return of Captain Tombacher to the United States in February 1947, Miss Birtwell became

1 March 1947





SHEETS OF ORIGINAL  
GERMAN MANUSCRIPT

18,000  
17,000  
16,000  
15,000  
14,000  
13,000  
12,000  
11,000  
10,000  
9,000  
8,000  
7,000  
6,000  
5,000  
4,000  
3,000  
2,000  
1,000  
0

IN HAND FOR PROCESSING  
COPY-TYPED IN GERMANY  
CALCULATED

(ESTIMATED)

(ESTIMATED)

(ESTIMATED)

COMPLETELY EDITED  
(ESTIMATED)  
ANNALS AND DIARIES

1 AUG 48

1 JAN 49

1 MAR 49

1 FEB 49

1 NOV 49

HEADQUARTERS  
EUROPEAN COMMAND  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF HISTORIAN  
OPERATIONAL GERMANY BRANCH

SURVEY AND PREDICTIONS

14 APR 47

ORIGINAL

COMP.

1 SEP 1946 1 OCT 1946 1 NOV 1946 1 DEC 1946 1 JAN 1947 1 FEB 1947 1 MAR 1947 1 APR 1947 1 MAY 1947 1 JUN 1947 1 JUL 1947 1 AUG 1947 1 SEP 1947 1 OCT 1947 1 NOV 1947 1 DEC 1947 1 JAN 1948 1 FEB 1948 1 MAR 1948 1 APR 1948 1 MAY 1948 1 JUN 1948 1 JUL 1948 1 AUG 1948 1 SEP 1948 1 OCT 1948 1 NOV 1948 1 DEC 1948 1 JAN 1949 1 FEB 1949 1 MAR 1949 1 APR 1949 1 MAY 1949 1 JUN 1949 1 JUL 1949 1 AUG 1949 1 SEP 1949 1 OCT 1949 1 NOV 1949 1 DEC 1949 1 JAN 1950

Executive assistant, and 3d Lt. Elva C. Ferguson was designated Property Control Officer. Subsequently, a Foreign Liaison Control Sub-Section was established. Miss Jane Reed served as Chief of this subsection until July 1947, when she became executive assistant to Colonel Biddle. Miss Mabel Rae succeeded Miss Reed. (4)

### 3. Foreign Liaison Sections.

On 13 June 1946 there were 11 liaison sections and the Polish subsection attached to the Allied Contact Section. They were, with their respective chiefs: Belgian, Col. R. P. L. M. Jooris; Danish, Capt. H. Hjerth-Nielsen; French, Col. Andre De la Bretesche; Czechoslovak, Col. V. J. Besik; Greek, Capt. Constantine Diplaros; Italian, Col. Attilio Bruno; Luxemburg, Capt. Norbert Reinesch; Norwegian, Lt. Col. Christian Aall; Netherland, Lt. Comdr R. Drost; Polish, Col. Janusz Ilinaki (Advisor to Chief of Polish subsection); and Yugoslav, Lt. Col. Valdimir Polesina. In addition to the foreign liaison subsections, hundreds of officers, enlisted men, and civilians were attached to Headquarters staff offices and to subordinate headquarters. (5)

### 4. Foreign Liaison Personnel.

a. In January 1947, at the request of the Commander in Chief, the Allied Contact Section reviewed the number of Allied and foreign liaison personnel with a view to reducing the number of officers. A staff study submitted to the G-3 Division of Theater Headquarters recommended reductions. During the first quarter of 1947 although the liaison

sections of the Belgian, Czechoslovakia, and French Armies were reduced, expanding activities on the part of other sections or the institution of new sections brought an increase. (6) On 10 June 1947 there were 921 foreign liaison personnel as compared with 818 on 10 July 1946. (7)

b. Allied Liaison sections attached to Headquarters, EUCOM, and their heads in June 1947 were: Belgian, Col. Andre J. De Breynne; British (Welfare Office) Mrs. E. Bourne; Canadian, Col. G. W. McPherson; Czechoslovak, Col. Vaclav Podhora; Danish, Maj. Sigurd Skibsted; French, Col. A. J. De la Bretesche; Greek, Lt. Col. S. Zissimopoulos; Italian, Col. Attilio Bruno; Italian Travel Control Section (ATC), Lt. Col. Vitale Gallina; Luxemburg, Maj. Joseph B. Juttel; Netherland, Comdr. R. Drost; Norwegian, Maj. Just Borthen; Polish, Col. M. Sembruski; Yugoslav, Lt. Col. Vladimir Polesina; and Soviet (Military Liaison Mission), Maj. N. Taruts. (8)

#### 5. Responsibilities in Connection with Quadripartite Missions.

a. In the fall of 1946 the senior British Liaison officer was assigned office space in the G-3 Division of Theater Headquarters, but the senior French liaison officer operated almost entirely through the Allied Contact Section. When the Soviet Liaison mission was established, it was decided that its chief would report to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3. A staff study prepared in November 1946 pointed out that it was logical for all missions from quadripartite nations to have the same status at Theater Headquarters. (9)

b. On 2 December 1946 a directive was issued making the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, responsible for policy, plans, troop movements, and redeployment in connection with quadripartite missions, but assigning all other matters affecting these missions to the Allied Contact Section. Chiefs of missions were to report to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3; but administrative matters in connection with missions were (10) in the province of the Allied Contact Section.

6. Check Points for Foreign Military and Civilian Personnel.

a. Liaison personnel were accredited to Theater Headquarters, Allied Contact Section, upon the request of the staff division or unit in need of their services. On entry into the zone for assumption of duty they were required to report to one of the zone check points, which included: S-2, Third Constabulary Brigade, S-2, Second Constabulary Brigade; G-2, First Infantry Division; G-2, Headquarters Zone Constabulary; G-2, Third U.S. Army, Heidelberg; and Allied Contact Section, Headquarters, USFET.

b. Effective 12 June 1947, check points were changed to: S-2, Munich Military Post; S-2, Nurnberg Military Post; S-2 Heidelberg Military Post; S-2, Stuttgart Military Post; S-2, Liaison Section, Headquarters Berlin Command, OMGUS; 333d Military Intelligence Detachment, Bremen Detention Center; and Allied Contact Section, Headquarters (11) EUCOM.

When a liaison officer reported at a check point, the responsible officer would forward his name, rank, and nationality, and

authority for entry into the U.S. Zone to the Allied Contact Section and (12)  
to the Foreign Liaison Section of G-2, Headquarters, Military District.

7. Liaison Agreement with the Soviet Union.

a. In the winter of 1946, for the first time since the close of the war in Europe, the Soviet government evinced an interest in the establishment of a mission at zone headquarters level, as suggested by General Eisenhower in the summer of 1945. (13) On 2 April 1947 an agreement was signed by representatives of the Commanders of the United States and Soviet Zones, providing for the creation of reciprocal liaison missions at Potsdam and Frankfurt am Main. (14) Brig. Gen. Walter W. Hess, Jr., was appointed head of the U.S. Military Mission established at (15) Potsdam on 7 April 1947.

b. The chief of the U.S. Mission reported to the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3, European Command, assisted U.S. agencies in their dealings with the Soviet headquarters, and checked Soviet compliance with quadripartite agreements. He dealt with graves registration and compassionate leave within Soviet-controlled areas, secured witnesses from the Soviet Zone, handled extradition of prisoners for trial in the U.S. Zone, conducted negotiations regarding protection of U.S. trains from pilferage, arranged interzonal transfer of prisoners of war, and sought better relations between the U.S. and Soviet personnel. (16)

c. Maj. N. Taruts was acting chief of the Soviet mission in Frankfurt. Other officers were: Majors I. I. Kislov and P. M. Mechnenko

and Lieutenants P. V. Gookin and I. N. Kelometsev. Six buildings in Frankfurt were assigned to the Soviet Mission. Supplies, including the type "A" ration, were furnished by Headquarters Command, EUCOM. Passes issued to the Soviets were considered equivalent to permanent duty orders for the purpose of rail transportation. Visitors bureaus throughout the U.S. Zone assisted members of the commission to secure billets and meals when they were away from their base in Frankfurt. (17)

d. Capt. Serge Gurs was assigned to the Allied Contact Section as liaison officer with the Soviet Military Liaison Mission. His duties were to serve as a channel of communications and procurement between Headquarters, EUCOM, and the Soviet Mission, and to effect coordination of activities with the U.S. Military Liaison Mission at Potsdam. (18)

e. During the protracted negotiation for establishment of the missions, the stumbling block had been the Soviet refusal to give the U.S. Mission personnel permission to circulate through the Soviet Zone. No visits were to be made to military installations or factories and enterprises under control of either power without prior permission. The buildings of each mission were given full extraterritorial rights and the respective couriers held the same immunity as diplomatic couriers. Each mission was permitted to install its own radio stations for communications with its government.

#### 8. Elimination of Influence of London Poles.

A. In deference to the wishes of the Warsaw government

expressed in the spring of 1946, the Theater Commander gradually eliminated the services of a group of Polish officers formerly sponsored by the London Polish government in exile. These men had rendered valuable service to the Army in the care of displaced persons. On 10 May 1946 it was directed that they be removed from contact with the displaced persons camps in the U.S. Zone, but they continued to assist U.S. Army commanders in displaced persons welfare. Finally, in compliance with War Department instructions of 14 August 1946, the Polish subsection, (19) made up of these "London Polish Officers," was terminated, but a few individuals under direction of Col. Antoni Wajtko, of the Polish Resettlement Corps, remained until early February 1947 in order to effect liquidation of the residual activities of the Subsection.

b. Final arrangements were completed in late summer 1946 for establishment of a Polish Liaison section directly representative of the Warsaw government. In September the unit was accredited to the Allied Contact Section, with Col. Tadeusz Podwysocki as chief. (20) Forty Polish Liaison officers were on repatriation duty in the U.S. Zone in the fall of 1946.

#### 9. Recall of Chief of Polish Liaison Section.

In early April 1947 the attention of Lt. Gen. Clarence Huebner, Chief of Staff, EUCOM, was drawn to the fact that Colonel Podwysocki, Chief of the Polish Liaison Section, had made aggressively anti-United States speeches three times in the course of an evening in the presence

of allied officers. As a result, the Chief of the Polish Military Mission, ACA, in Berlin, was requested to recall Colonel Podwysocki on 11 April 1947. On 7 May 1947 accreditation orders were published on Lt. Col. Mieczyslaw Zembranski as successor to Colonel Podwysocki.

#### 10. Italian Operations.

a. On 29 August 1946 Headquarters, USFET, granted permission for the Italian government to establish a Travel Control Section. By March 1947 the Section had been established in Frankfurt under the auspices of ACC, in order to effect clearance of travel to Italy for personnel from the U.S., British, and French Zone of Germany. (23)

b. On 31 May 1947 the Italian Liaison Section terminated its repatriation activities in the U.S. Zone. (24)

#### 11. Netherlands Interests Officers.

On 27 September 1946 the chief of the Netherlands Liaison Section at Theater Headquarters requested the appointment of Col. J. O. Rietstaftbender as liaison officer to the Military Government Detachment at Frankfurt am Main, and Maj. Richard van Bess in the same capacity to the Military Government Detachment, Wiesbaden, with authority to act as Netherlands Interests Officers, with limited consular functions. (25)

In agreeing to the creation of Netherlands Interests Officers, which were already permitted by the Army of the Rhine in the British Zone, the Political Officer at Theater Headquarters, speaking for the Department of State, observed that it was understood that Theater Headquarters



would make clear to the Netherlands Liaison Section that the two liaison officers were not to use consular titles, represent themselves as consular officials, or display the consular shield or flag pending the granting of specific authorization to do so. (26)

### 12. Czechoslovak Representative at Nurnberg.

On 31 October 1946 Headquarters, USFET, announced that the Czechoslovak government had agreed to station a representative as a permanent liaison officer at Nurnberg to assist Theater personnel preparing to visit Czechoslovakia. (27)

### 13. Operating Procedure.

Regulations for the administration and supervision of foreign military and civilian liaison personnel were issued in Theater Headquarters circulars, but no general compilation existed other than a directive on operating procedure published by Third U.S. Army Headquarters. (28) During the first quarter of 1947 the Intelligence Division, Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence, EUCOM, recommended to the Allied Contact Section that it compile a similar comprehensive directive for Theater use. (29) but lack of manpower prevented preparation of the directive.

### 14. Foreign War Crimes Liaison Detachments.

During the third quarter of 1946 Norway sent a War Crimes Liaison Detachment for duty with the Allied Contact Section, which raised the number of detachments to nine, the others being the Belgian, British, Czechoslovak, French, Luxemburg, Netherland, Polish, and Yugoslav Missions.

These liaison detachments facilitated the extradition of witnesses and the collection of evidence for important cases.

15. Diplomatic Immunity.

The Intelligence Division, Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence, WUCCM, declined to concur in a staff study which recommended that members of various military missions or liaison sections be granted diplomatic immunity. A recommendation was made for the recall of all diplomatic passports in the possession of foreign liaison officers, except those accredited to the Allied Control Council. (30)

16. Czechoslovak Army Guard Detachments.

Czechoslovak detachments at Bremerhaven, Aschaffenburg, Frankfurt, and Bethenbach guarded shipments of supplies sent to Czechoslovakia by UNRRA. The same privileges were extended to officers of these guard detachments in the U.S. Zone as to the liaison officers of Allied nations. They were supplied with billets, signal facilities, automotive fuel, oil, maintenance, the Continental type ration, and emergency medical care. They received Post exchange supplies, on the basis of one monthly sale to each detachment.

17. Border Search of Allied Military Personnel.

The Judge Advocate ruled that the Counter Intelligence Corps had authority and right to search Allied military personnel crossing international borders who were suspected of black market activities. Foreign persons arrested for wearing the United States uniform were to be made available to Counter Intelligence Corps for interrogation. (32)

# FOOTNOTES

1. Organization Plan, USFET, 25 Feb 46, file AG 322 GCT-AGM4, subj: "Organization of US Forces, European Theater," and p 43 chart I, attached ltr.
2. Ltr, SHAEF, 26 Jun 45, file 383.7.1 GE-AGM, subj: "Employment of Polish Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons."
3. Staff Assignments, USFET, 1 Jul 45 to 28 Feb 46, chart 4.
4. Memo, EUCOM, 22 Oct 47, Allied Contact Section, for Chief Historian, EUCOM.
5. Ltr, USFET, 13 Jun 46 file AG 322.01 ACSWAGO, subj: "Allied Military Personnel in the US Zone."
6. EUCOM, ACS, Rpt of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 47.
7. Ltr, EUCOM, 16 Jun 47, file AG 322.01 ALC-AGP-B, subj: "Allied and Foreign Military Personnel in the US Zone"; also SS 10 Aug 46.
8. Ltr, EUCOM, 16 Jun 47 file AG 322.01 ALC-AGP-B, subj: "Allied and Foreign Military Personnel in the US Zone."
9. Staff Study, G-3 USFET, nov 46, subj: "Control and Supervision of Liaison with Allied Nations."
10. Ltr, USFET, 2 Dec 46, file A 322.01 GCT-AGO, subj: "Control and Supervision of Liaison with Allied Nations."
11. Title I, Cir 43, EUCOM, 12 Jun 47, amending par 3h, sec V, Cir 180, USFET, 18 Dec 46, and pertinent prior circulars of same headquarters.
12. Cir 143, USFET, 27 Sep 46, subj: "Foreign Military and Civilian Liaison Personnel," sec I.
13. Interview with Col Anthony J. Draxel Biddle, Chief, ACS, EUCOM, 1 Apr 47, Frankfurt a/M.
14. EUCOM PED Release 66, 8 Apr 47; ltr, EUCOM, 29 Apr 47, file AG 322.01, GCT-AGO, subj: "United States Military Liaison Mission."
15. GO 17, EUCOM, 8 Apr 47.

16. Ltr, EUCOM, 29 Apr 47, file AG 322.01 GCT-AGO, subj: "United States Military Liaison Mission."

17. Ltr, EUCOM, 13 May 47, file AG 322 GDS-AGO, subj: "Logistical Support to the US and Soviet Military Liaison Missions and the US Commander in Chief of the Zones of Occupation in Germany"; also ltr, EUCOM, 22 May 47 file AG 289.2 AOS-AGO, subj: "Identification of Members of Soviet Military Mission to US Zone."

18. Memo, EUCOM, Allied Contact Section, 22 Oct 47, for Chief Historian, EUCOM.

19. USFET, Press Release 2023, 21 Aug 46.

20. USFET, ACS, Rot of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 46, p 2.

21. Press Release 76, EUCOM, 11 Apr 47.

22. EUCOM, Rot of Opr. 1 Apr-30 Jun 47.

23. EUCOM, ACS Rot of Opr. 1 Jan-31 Mar 47.

24. EUCOM PID Release 149, 9 May 47.

25. IRS, Netherlands Liaison Section, USFET, 27 Sep 46, subj: "Attachment Col J. O. Ristat-Bender to Mil. Gov."

26. IRS, Political Advisor, USFET, to ACS, 1 Oct 46.

27. PRO Release 2249, USFET, 31 Oct 46.

28. Ltr, Third U.S. Army, 21 Jan 47, file AG 211, GSWCB, subj: "Foreign Liaison Personnel," and Charles A. Fleming, Maj, AGD, Asst AG/

29. EUCOM, ODDI Rot of Opr 1 Jan-31 Mar 47, p 15.

30. EUCOM, ODDI, Inf Div, Rot of Opr. 1 Jan- 31 Mar 46, p 14.

31. Ltr, USFET, 9 Jul 46, file AG 091, 713 GDS-AGO, subj: "Czechoslovakia Army Guard Detachments"; ltr, USFET, 21 Sep 46, file AG 322 GDS-AGO, same subj; ltr, USFET, 18 Oct 46, file AG 091, 713 GDS-AGO, same subj; and TWX P-286, USFET, 26 Nov 46.

32. USFET, G-2 Div, Rot of Opr. 1 Jul-30 Sep 46, "Forward," p 6.

---

# **PART FOUR**

## **The General Staff**

---

---

## **Chapter XV**

# **DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION**

## Chapter XV

### DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

#### ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

##### 1. General Responsibilities.

Under the administrative plan of the European Theater, the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, was charged with the formulation of policies and the supervision of administrative arrangements pertaining to personnel of the Theater as individuals, civilians under supervision or control of the Theater, and prisoners of war. He was also responsible for coordinating the functions of the Theater chiefs of administrative services, including the Adjutant General, Judge Advocate, Fiscal Director, Senior Chaplain, Provost Marshal, Chief of Claims, and Chief of Information and Education (for the information program only, as the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, was responsible for education and orientation activities). The Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, also had general

staff supervision of the Dependents School Service; the American Graves Registration Command, European Theater Area; and Special Services, including the Army Exchange Service, except that the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, supervised Special Services in matters pertaining to supply, (1) procurement, and distribution.

## 2. The Staff.

Relatively few changes, and none at the top level, occurred in the staff of the G-1 Division during the second year of the occupation. The Division was headed throughout the period by Maj. Gen. James M. Bevens as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, with Col. Wallace H. Barnes as his Deputy and Lt. Col. William S. Huff as Executive Officer. In July 1946, General Bevens was just completing his first year as the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1. Lt. Col. Willard S. Ranshaw directed the administration of military personnel, as chief of the Military Personnel Branch. On 16 August 1946, Lt. Col. Kathleen McClure was appointed Staff Director of the Women's Army Corps (WAC) for the European Theater, replacing Maj. Frances S. Cornick, who returned to the United States for reassignment. A few weeks later, Maj. Ruby E. Herman, arriving from duty in the United States, was named Deputy Staff Director of the WAC. In March 1947, Major Herman, joined the Inspector General's Department as an Assistant Inspector General on WAC matters and women's affairs, and was succeeded by Capt. Sue Lynch. Col. Charles G. Meahan served as chief of the Civilian Personnel Branch. Col. P. W. Brown headed the Personnel Services Branch until 20 January 1947, when he was reassigned to the War



Department and Col. Donald H. Smith, his Executive Officer, assumed his  
(2)  
duties as branch chief.

### 3. Subdivisions and Functions.

Internal reorganization of the G-1 Division on 1 July 1946 entailed the discontinuance of the Statistics Branch as a separate branch and its assignment as a section of the Military Personnel Branch. The German Affairs Branch, the Morale Branch, and the Special Activities Branch were combined into a new branch designated the Personnel Services Branch. With this rearrangement, the activities of the Division were consolidated under four branches, with functions and responsibilities  
(3)  
as follows:

a. Military Personnel Branch: Assignment, reassignment, re-tation, and separation of all military personnel within the Theater.

b. Staff Director, WAC: Recommendations on policy matters governing the personnel, training, and supply of the WAC and coordination with the general staff with respect to such matters.

c. Civilian Personnel Branch: All matters reflecting the policy of the European Theater relative to United States, Allied, neutral, and indigenous civilian personnel.

d. Personnel Services Branch: Theater policy with respect to marriage, travel, wearing of the uniform, leaves and passes, discipline, control of venereal disease, awards and decorations, internees and prisoners of war, Special Services activities, Army Exchange Service,

American Red Cross, Class VI supplies, nonappropriated funds, religious activities, registration and regulations for privately owned motor vehicles, possession and use of firearms, administration of military justice, military police and criminal investigation activities, claims activities, and control of black market.

#### 4. Redesignation.

With the Theater reorganization of 15 March 1947, G-1 Division, USFET, was redesignated the Office of the Director of Personnel and Administration, EUCOM. General Bevans and Colonel Barnes, the Assistant and Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, continued in their respective posts as Director and Deputy Director of Personnel and Administration (Dir and Dep Dir, P & A). The mission of the Division remained the same, but was brought into sharper focus by the Commands' announced reorganization objective, which was to make wider and more effective use of  
(4)  
dwindling manpower resources.

#### 5. Military Personnel Branch.

a. With the revamping of the G-1 administrative structure on 1 July 1946, the Military Personnel Branch, as has been seen, gained a new section by absorbing the functions of the concurrently dissolved Statistics Branch. At the same time, the Redeployment Section and the Strength Control, Procurement, and Reinforcement Section were merged to form a single section designated as Military Strength Control, with Lt. Col. Frederick Streicher, former chief of the Redeployment Section, as its head.

b. In October 1946, the Military Personnel Branch was again reorganized to facilitate its assumption of the G-3 Division's redeployment responsibilities. Under the resultant subdivision of the branch mission, four sections emerged, as follows: The reinstated Redeployment Section, headed by Lt. Col. Frederick Streicher; the Officers' Assignment Section, headed by Lt. Col. Robert P. Hagen; the Statistics Section, headed by Lt. Col. Myron F. Barlow; and the Promotions, Demotions, and Separations Section, headed by Maj. Robert E. Lanigan.

c. Further changes took place in mid-December 1946, when a newly created Central Officers' Assignment Section, based on War Department organization, took over the functions of the Officers' Assignment Section plus the officer-assignment functions previously performed by the Adjutant General's Replacement and Classification Section and by special staff divisions. Concomitantly, the Military Strength Control Section was reestablished to absorb both the Statistics Section and the Redeployment Section. Lt. Col. Gordon E. Roberts replaced Lt. Col. Vincent M. Elmore as Executive Officer of the Military Personnel Branch. The latter became head of the Central Officers' Assignment Section, thus succeeding Lt. Col. Robert P. Hagen, who was transferred to the Civilian Personnel Branch as head of the Civilian Training Section.

d. The new officer-assignment agency was composed of the Operational Liaison Subsection, which coordinated action involving more than one subsection, and the Technical Services, Administrative Services,

Ground Arms, and Branch Immaterial Subsections, which directed the procurement, assignment, and reassignment of officers for the respective services.

e. The Military Strength Control Section, directed by Lt. Col. Frederick C. Smith, supervised and coordinated all officer and enlisted replacements for the Theater. It maintained a Redeployment Subsection which established policies, quotas, and regulations governing shipments to the Zone of the Interior; and a Statistics Subsection which determined requirements for and means of obtaining data and statistics required by all agencies in the European Command; collected, edited, compiled, and published personnel data; and prepared personnel analyses, projections, tabulations, and charts.

#### 6. Staff Director, WAC.

Effective on 18 September 1946, all functions pertaining to WAC personnel as individuals were made the responsibility of the appropriate staff divisions. Thereafter all actions pertaining to personnel, training, and supply were required to be transmitted through regularly established command channels, including coordination with the Staff Director, WAC. The Staff Director, in addition to her duties as Coordinator in WAC affairs, was held responsible for recommendations to the Theater Commander and the staff divisions on plans, policies, and operations affecting WAC participation in the personnel, training, and supply programs of the Theater. Her planning functions embraced procurement, classification,

assignment, transfer, discipline, separation, housing, and recreation, (6)  
insofar as they involved the well-being and maximum use of WAC members.

## 7. Civilian Personnel Branch.

The Civilian Personnel Branch was charged with the supervision of the administration and management of all civilian employees within the Theater, including United States, Allied, and neutral personnel; displaced persons; and enemy and ex-enemy civilians. The policies and procedures of the War Department were adapted or modified to meet Theater needs. New policies and procedures were developed for the administration of non-American personnel. The diverse activities of the branch were conducted under an organization comprising seven sections, as follows: (7)

a. Field Survey Section: Made periodic surveys of all Theater civilian personnel offices to evaluate the effectiveness of civilian personnel administration and management and to initiate necessary remedial action. Coordinated and directed surveys by technicians from all phases of civilian personnel administration.

b. Employee Relations Section: Prescribed Theater policies affecting employee morale, orientation, and stability in the interests of management-employee relationships, such as diets, messes, health, recreation, grievances, counseling, and discipline. Evaluated and encouraged employee relations programs in subordinate commands, lending assistance where necessary.

c. Procedures Section: Interpreted Civil Service Commission, War Department, and other civilian personnel regulations; prescribed Theater procedural systems for processing personnel actions, pay-roll administration, time and leave reporting, and basic files and records. Reviewed actions and procedures in subordinate commands to insure efficiency and compliance with regulations.

d. Placement Section: Prescribed Theater policies affecting requisitioning, recruitment, selection, in-service placement, and evaluation of the civilian work force. Assisted, evaluated, and supervised placement activities of subordinate commands.

e. Civilian Training Section: Developed civilian training plans and policies based on requirements as determined from surveys of subordinate commands and information supplied by using arms and services. Encouraged and assisted in programs to secure greater civilian effectiveness through training.

f. Continental Labor Section: Interpreted and executed Theater policy and agreements with foreign governments relative to working conditions, rates of pay, currency exchange, accommodations, and other matters arising from the employment of foreign nationals.

g. Classification and Wage Section: Supervised the application of the Classification Act to Theater positions. Issued standard job-description manuals and specifications for Theater use; prescribed pay

scales for Continental employees of the Theater (other than German nationals and displaced persons); provided advisory allocations and assisted subordinate commands by temporary classification analyst staffing. Evaluated the Theater classification program by auditing positions and reviewing allocations, directing changes where necessary.

#### 8. Personnel Services Branch.

The Personnel Services Branch had the task of administering the entire range of personnel affairs involving every category of personnel residing within the U.S. Zone of Germany. During the latter part of 1946, the manifold aspects of its activities were distributed among six sections: Discipline, Dependents, Awards and Decorations, German Affairs, Morale Services, and Miscellaneous. An organizational change was effected on 1 January 1947, which consolidated the activities of the branch into four sections. The German Affairs and Dependents Sections were merged and made a part of the Miscellaneous Section. Travel and leave matters, which were formerly divided between the Military Personnel and the Personnel Services Branches, were combined under the Morale Services Section. With the adoption of these changes, activities were allocated to the four  
(8)  
sections as follows:

a. Miscellaneous Section: Outlined Theater policy concerning dependents, payment of per diem while on temporary duty, control of venereal disease, wearing of the uniform, travel of important persons to the Theater, civilian internees, prisoners of war, and miscellaneous minor activities.

minor activities.

b. Morale Services Section: Disseminated Theater policies concerning Special Services and Army Exchange Service, Theater athletics, tours, civilian entertainment, leaves, passes, and travel.

c. Discipline Section: Formulated policies pertaining to discipline , administration of military justice, military police and criminal investigation activities, marriage, possession and use of firearms, registration and regulations for private motor vehicles, claims activities, and control of black market.

d. Awards and Decorations Section: Interpreted War Department policy relative to all awards and decorations, military and civilian, United States and foreign.

#### MILITARY PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES

##### 9. Regular Army Officer Integration.

Congressional approval of the War Department's request for a further increase in Regular Army officer strength from 25,000 to 50,000, led to a second officer-integration program in the European Theater. Applicants in the earlier program were not required to reapply, but were given the option of revising their choice of arm or branch of service, and of citing additional officers by whom they desired to be evaluated.



Applications were received from 15 October through 31 December 1946. Processing began on 2 December 1946, when screening centers were placed in operation in Wiesbaden, Furth, Heidelberg, and Munich. Applicants requesting commissions in the Ground or Service Forces were processed at Heidelberg or Munich. Those naming the Air Corps as first or second choice were processed at Wiesbaden, if they were new applicants, or at Furth or Munich if they were renewing former applications. (11) By 28 February 1947, the bulk of the processing had been completed, and all of the centers ceased operation except the one at Wiesbaden. (12) At the end of the screening on 1 March 1947, 5,421 old and 1,887 new applications had been received, and of this combined total, 7,248 had been relayed to the War Department for final determination. (13) When the results of the world-wide program were announced in June 1947, 730 officers from the European Command, or the normal expectancy of about 10 percent of those applying, were named for permanent appointment. Of these, 578 accepted promptly, 108 had already been returned to the Zone of the Interior, and 5 could not be located. The others had not been heard from, but as of 1 July 1947 no officer had declined appointment. (14)

#### 10. Direct Commissioning.

During the second year of the occupation, the external supply of officers was so limited that many units were critically handicapped in the performance of their missions, and none could hope to operate at more than 75 percent of their authorized officer strength. (15) To augment the inadequate inflow, the Theater procured War Department

authority to commission second lieutenants up to a maximum of 2000, from among warrant officers and enlisted personnel then creditably performing work normally done by junior officers. (16) Applicants were required to meet the standards for all other officer candidates, to have served overseas for at least three months prior to appointment, and to agree to serve at least one year in the Army of the United States after being commissioned. (17) After passing an officer-candidate test, they were interviewed by specially constituted boards, located at Berlin, Frankfurt, Munich, and Bremerhaven. (18) Successful candidates were then enrolled in a three weeks' course in officer training at the Seckenheim School Center near Heidelberg, under the administration of the Third Army. This school was the first officer candidate school to be conducted for the occupation forces, and the first in Army history to have a combined male and female student body. Operating from 12 October until 21 December 1946, it enrolled 596 officer candidates and granted 514 commissions. The graduates included 97 men in the first class, 82 men in the second class, and 279 men and 56 women in the third and final class. (19) Two women performing Judge Advocate duties were commissioned under this authority without attending the school.

#### 11. Appointments to the U.S. Military Academy.

In August 1946, the War Department authorized the Theater to select its annual quota of candidates for appointment to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. (20) The Interview Board which convened in Frankfurt for examining applicants completed its task by 12 September 1946,

three days in advance of the dead-line date. A list of thirty-nine candidates arranged in priority order was cabled to the War Department (21) on 14 September 1946. A fortnight later, the Theater was granted a supplementary quota and program was extended until 7 November 1946. On the latter date, forty-three additional names were referred to higher headquarters for determination as to their acceptance. (22)

### 12. Officers' Reserve Corps.

At the end of May 1947, temporary officers in the Army of the United States were authorized to apply for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps while still on active duty. (23) This permission was not extended to general officers, Regular Army appointees, or members of the WAC; nor were certain groups of officers with specialized ability allowed to terminate their active appointments before completing their contracted periods of service. (24) The excepted groups were all Medical Department officers, including nurses, dietitians, and physical therapists; and officers with special linguistic ability who were being retained to complete forty-two months of service. (25) By the end of June 1947, 1,163 Reserve Corps applications had been received; 257 letters of appointment had been mailed; and 70 oaths of office had been executed. (26)

### 13. Regular Army Recruiting.

a. The Armed Forces Leave Act of 1 September 1946 abolished "bonus" reenlistment furloughs based on the amount of service accrued, except for men who had reenlisted prior to 15 August 1946 for not less

(27)

than eighteen months. Soon thereafter, concomitant with the effort to rid the Army of its unsuitable members, parallel procedures were developed to insure that high standards were maintained in the choice of individuals accepted into the Regular Army. (28) On 2 November 1946, new prerequisites were published, confining reenlistments to individuals whose discharge certificates or enlisted records carried specific recommendations as to their suitability for further military training. (29) An Army General Classification Test score of 70 or above was considered to be one of the basic requirements for such recommendation. Excepted from this requirement, however, were applicants with excellent combat records who possessed the Combat Infantryman's Badge, Combat Medical Badge, or any award for valor, and Regular Army men who were eligible for honorable discharge on a second or subsequent enlistment. (30) This process of selectivity was intensified in March 1947, when the War Department called for greater rigor on the part of commanding officers in evaluating (31) separateness prior to discharge. Simultaneously, it was made requisite that civilian applicants be subjected to a series of screening tests to (32) determine their desirability for the Regular Army. Meanwhile, in January 1947, new rules governing the enlistment of former officers were announced, requiring that Air Corps commissioned, warrant, and flight officers complete their terminal leave and enlist prior to 1 July 1947 to (33) insure acceptance in the first enlisted grade. The emergency authority to accept enlistments for less than two years or reenlistments for less than three years expired on 30 June 1947; thereafter extensions of

original enlistments to three years, and of reenlistments to three, four, (34)  
or five years, were to be permitted.

b. An erroneous syndicated news story, stating that recruiting for the European and Mediterranean Theaters had been suspended, caused a sharp decline in the number of Theater enlistments at the end of July (35)  
1946. Despite a planned program of publicity to combat the effects of the unfounded report, recruiting continued to lag for several months, apparently because of persistent rumors that there were sufficient volunteers in the Theater and that some of the advantages of reenlistment had been withdrawn. (36)  
Aggressive action was taken in October 1946 to secure enlistments, reenlistments, and extensions of enlistments in order to counteract the loss of Regular Army enlisted personnel whose contracts of service were approaching expiration. In this connection, General Eisenhower wrote a personal letter to the Theater Commander directing that every effort be made to make the Army in Europe 100 percent voluntary. (37)  
With the withdrawal of the majority of Army of the United States volunteers at the end of 1946, this goal neared realization, but coincidentally there arose the disadvantage that there was no longer any substantial source from which to draw original enlistments.

c. On 1 January 1947, enlistments and reenlistments procured within the Theater since the start of the world-wide recruiting drive in September 1945 totaled 54,149, as against 50,540 on 1 July 1946. This number mounted to 55,458 on 1 April 1947, and then to 55,782 on 1 July (38)  
1947. Although no great gain was in prospect for the future, it

was estimated that approximately 20 percent of all replacement requirements were being met through the reenlistment of soldiers already serving  
(39)  
in the Theater.

#### 14. Promotions.

a. All promotions to the first enlisted grade were suspended  
(40)  
by War Department action at the beginning of July 1946. The new policy stated specifically that all vacancies in the first grade would be filled by replacements from the Zone of the Interior. Commanders could submit justification for individual exceptions through channels to  
(41)  
Theater Headquarters. In October 1946, promotions to the second grade were similarly suspended, with an additional restriction requiring that replacements in the first three grades be filled so far as possible  
(42)  
by persons already holding such grades. In February 1947, the War  
(43)  
Department lifted its over-all suspension on enlisted promotions; however, the Theater was overstrength in the first two grades and was unable to resume promotions to these ranks until some months later, after  
(44)  
the period under review had ended.

b. Officer promotions had meanwhile been limited, in September 1946, to persons having at least six months to serve. The only exceptions were Medical Corps officers held in service beyond their normal discharge dates, and officers eligible for automatic promotion. Captains in the Medical Corps could be promoted after twelve months in grade, provided that they filled specialist positions in one of several critical

(45)  
fields. Regardless of position vacancies, promotions were open to second lieutenants who had completed eighteen months in grade; and to all officers below the grade of colonel who had held the status of internee, missing in action, evading capture in enemy territory, or prisoner

(46)  
of war. Commencing 1 March 1947, temporary promotions from first lieutenant to captain and from captain to major were suspended by War Department order. (47)  
Promotion to the ranks of lieutenant colonel and colonel had been suspended for some time, so that the new ruling virtually

stopped all officer promotions within the Theater except the time-in-grade promotions in effect for second lieutenants. (48)  
Exceptions to the latest suspension were authorized, however, in the case of officers on terminal leave, Medical Department officers, combat-wounded officers, and officers recovered from enemy territory. (49)

On 6 May 1947, the War Department issued notice that terminal-leave promotions for officers would be discontinued on 30 June 1947. (50)  
All non-Regular Army officers except those in Category V, who had sufficient time in grade as of 30 June 1947, were given until 30 September 1947 to file their intentions and were to be separated, if such was their choice, no later than 31 December 1947. (51)

#### 15. Demotions.

War Department instructions for the reduction of certain colonels to lieutenant colonels by 1 July 1947 were disseminated to the major commands on 30 April 1947. Included under the order were all Regular Army officers other than Medical Department, Chaplain Corps, and Air Corps, serving in the temporary grade of colonel whose permanent rank was captain

or lieutenant. Regular Army officers who were eligible for promotion to the permanent grade of major prior to 1 July 1947 were not affected by the demotion policy at this stage. All non-Regular Army officers other than Medical Department, Chaplain Corps, and Air Corps, whose date of rank as temporary colonel was after 1 December 1944, were reduced, although colonels previously demoted from the status of a general officer were in no case further demoted. Temporary officers integrated into the Regular Army subsequent to 30 June 1947 were scheduled for demotion at the time of integration, if their seniority was such that they would have been reduced as Regular Army officers under this program. Officers whose routine demotion under a previous program had been deferred were reduced if their seniority so dictated. The Army-wide total of only fifty Air Corps officers indicated for reduction were to be demoted directly by the Commanding General, Army Air Forces. In the European Command, forty-one colonels were affected by the demotion order. (53)

#### 16. Elimination of Inapt or Undesirable Personnel.

a. In the summer of 1946, Theater records revealed that approximately 14 percent of the white and 49 percent of the Negro enlisted personnel in the occupation forces held Army General Classification Test scores of less than 70. While these scores did not afford conclusive proof of inaptness, experience showed that personnel scoring less than 70 usually lacked the mental qualifications necessary to become acceptable soldiers. A survey developed the fact that, although there were some 43,000 enlisted personnel in the Theater with test scores in the lowest bracket, only 24 such cases had been processed for discharge



during a sample month.

b. An aggressive program to rid the Theater of its unsuitable personnel was instituted by the G-1 Division in September 1946. (54)

During that month, a Theater Placement Board was constituted under the 3d Replacement Depot at Marburg, for the purpose of assisting major commanders in the redistribution of all enlisted persons who were of

doubtful value in their current assignments. (55) This Board consisted of numerous separate components--each comprising one officer experienced with troops, one classification officer, a medical officer, and a psychiatrist--which traveled from place to place upon demand to consider the cases of individuals represented by their commanding officers as being physically or psychologically malassigned. On the basis of its findings, the Board recommended reassignment to a corresponding unit within the major command, reassignment to a unit of another arm or service, or appropriate medical disposition. Its decisions were final and not subject to review, and major commanders were held responsible for insuring that its recommendations were carried out. (56)

c. By direction of the War Department, the eliminations of subcaliber personnel was accelerated in October 1946, (57) and became for the succeeding three months the primary mission of the Military Personnel Branch. Better instructions were issued outlining the problems involved, and emphasizing that in pressing recruitment, care must be exercised to deny enlistment to unsuitable types of would-be reenlistees.

Each field commander was empowered to recommend the removal of any Regular Army officer under his command or observation whose low standard of service was adjudged detrimental to the accomplishment of the occupation mission. This action did not eliminate the use of reclassification boards, but served to supplement the means provided by the latter to dispose of unsuitable officers.

d. During the last quarter of 1946, this program assisted materially in the improvement of discipline and efficiency throughout the Command. The first bulk shipment of eliminated personnel returned to the Zone of the Interior on 18 November 1946 and consisted of 1,877 men as follows:

	<u>White</u>	<u>Colored</u>	<u>Total</u>
Continental Base Section	853	49	902
Army Air Forces	<u>358</u>	<u>617</u>	<u>975</u>
	1,211	666	1,877

Subsequent shipments were smaller and by early 1947 undesirable individuals were no longer being sent home for discharge in bulk. At the end of December 1946, the War Department rescinded the authority to return officers with substandard efficiency ratings (below 35 in company grade or below 40 in the field grades) to the "Zone of the Interior for separation as surplus; but this rescission of a special temporary measure did not limit the separation of inapt officers for the convenience of the government as otherwise provided in Army Regulations. (59)

e. Meanwhile, there appeared substantial variations in the

standards used by the different subordinate commands, and the War Department admonished in January 1947 that too large a percentage of the persons returned were recommended for discharge without honor in the absence of convincing supporting evidence. (60) Corrective action was directed by the Theater Commander at his monthly conference, (61) and in a cabled order to the major commands requiring review and final approval of each case by the indicated command headquarters. (62)

f. In April 1947, the War Department policy on enlisted men's suitability for further military training was again brought to the attention of the major commanders. Records indicated that field officers were not exercising the required diligence in their evaluation of enlisted men prior to their separation from the service. New provisions rescinded the waiver requirement for reenlistment applicants who had less than thirty days or more under Article of War 107, if their discharge certificates bore the notation: "Recommended for further military training." It was hence more essential than formerly, that responsible commanders closely evaluate enlisted men's performance of duty and records of service prior to discharge. (63)

#### 17. Transfer and Detail of Officers.

Under a new policy disseminated at the close of 1946, major commanders were encouraged to effect transfers and details of officers wherever beneficial results would accrue to the service by such action. Transfers could be completed only upon approval by the War Department,

but the Theater was authorized to detail officers for duty except in the Inspector General's Department and the Judge Advocate General's Department, which still required War Department sanction. Requests for detail could be initiated by the officer concerned, by an intermediate commander, or by the Theater chief of the pertinent service. Individual details accomplished at Theater level were rescinded prior to the subject officer's return to the Zone of the Interior. In order to insure the proper placement of scarce-category officer personnel, no Service Forces officers, including those detailed in the technical services, could be moved to any position not specifically calling for an officer of that branch without prior clearance from Theater Headquarters. Major commanders were directed to assign arbitrarily to an arm or service any officer not already so assigned. An officer who had no basic branch could be assigned to the arm or service in which he was then performing duty, or to the branch of service in which his primary Military Occupational Speciality was best placed. (64)

#### 18. Overseas Duty Tours.

a. Commencing 15 September 1946, requests for extensions of officers' overseas duty tours were granted only in exceptional circumstances, and were made subject to approval by Theater Headquarters. Officers whose dependents were in the Theater or whose application for shipment had been forwarded to the War Department would not be rotated until the dependents had spent one year in the Theater. (65) Under the revised rotation policy which was adopted in October 1946, normal

and maximum foreign-service tours were established as follows:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Normal Tour</u>	<u>Maximum Tour</u>
Male Officers	30 months	36 months
Female officers	24 months	27 months
Regular Army enlisted men	30 months	no limits
Female Class I and Class II enlisted volunteers	24 months	27 months

The overseas duty tour prior to 1 January 1947 was counted so as to include all foreign service since 7 December 1941 which was performed subsequent to any period of six months or more spent in the Zone of the Interior. Volunteers in the Army of the United States were rotated to the Zone of the Interior upon completion of the maximum authorized tour (66) or by 1 January 1947, whichever date was later.

b. After November 1946, priority for the overseas assignment of officers was given to volunteers, those with no previous overseas service, and those with the least overseas service, in that order. (67)

Newly arrived officers were considered to be beginning a new tour of duty, regardless of how long they had served in the United States immediately before shipment. (68)

At the end of 1946, persons with thirty months' accrued overseas service were authorized to elect redeployment. For this purpose, Regular Army enlistees were given credit for overseas duty performed prior to enlistment. (69)

The major commands were given authority in May 1947 to extend the tours of enlisted men for periods of six months without prior application, up to the actual date of rotation. Officers, however, were still required to request extension 120 days in advance. (70)

As the period under review ended, the adoption of a standard three-year tour of duty was being strongly considered. The plan under consideration would permit voluntary extension up to four year for officers, and would place no limit on tours of warrant officers and enlisted men. (71)

#### 19. Central Officer Assignment.

With the creation of the Central Officers' Assignment Section (72) within the Military Personnel Branch in December 1946. the Theater was provided with a centralized coordinating group for the assignment of officer replacements reporting to the Theater, and for the reassignment of officers already in the Theater, to accord with changing needs. Although no wholesale shifting of personnel was attempted, officers as they became available were assigned to the commands or positions having the greatest need for their skills or services. Commanders of lower units retained the authority to reassign officers within their jurisdiction, but only Theater Headquarters could execute intercommand transfers. Any officer who considered himself misassigned could request reassignment through channels, although approval was subject to the interest of the service and was not granted for the convenience of individuals. (73)

### MILITARY STRENGTH CONTROL

#### 20. The Assignment of Replacements.

The new officer-assignment policy was the forerunner of a

sweeping revision of replacement policy in February 1947, after which date understrength units were given first call on the services of incoming personnel. Formerly, each major command had been accorded a priority based on the comparative urgency of its mission. Under the new system, it was generally assumed that all organizations performed duties equally essential to the occupation and were entitled to replacements on a parity scale. Application of the new policy resulted in the maintenance of most units at approximately the same proportion of authorized strength. Occasional fluctuations in strength were permitted to meet inevitable variations in the momentary urgency of individual unit missions. In any case, units could not normally operate at full strength owing to operational attrition: even though sufficient personnel was present in the Theater to staff them, there was always a certain percentage of ineffectives--personnel in hospitals, in punitive confinement, or otherwise lost to actual duty--in addition to about 5000 troops constantly carried on the Theater rolls in a transient status. (74)

## 21. The Replacement System.

a. War Department forecasts at the beginning of July 1946 projected the arrival of replacements at a maximum rate of 10,000 per month, as compared to the July inflow of 20,000. (75) In succeeding months, the Theater replacement system underwent a planned contraction: to receive the reduced and still-declining inflow with a minimum of processing facilities and operating personnel. At the end of August 1946, the functions of reception, classification, and assignment were centralized

at the 3d Replacement Depot at Marburg, which was assigned to Theater Headquarters for control and attached to Third Army for administration. The installations at Erlangen and Rosenheim were closed, and the Bamberg processing area was reduced by one half for use as a trans-shipment stop only. Units and personnel of the 3d Replacement Depot still at Bremerhaven were reassigned to the Continental Base Section, which was given undivided responsibility for the processing of out-going personnel. (76)

b. The closing of the staging area at Le Havre, France, in July 1946 necessitated an expansion of facilities at the German port, which was now to process and provide accommodations for all United States personnel traveling to and from the U.S. Zone. For July alone, the out-shipment program called for the embarkation of 25,500 persons. As in the past, however, the scarcity of shipping persistently hindered replacement and redeployment operations. (77) The critical space shortage was made a subject of protracted study by the Chief of Staff and the G-1 and G-3 Divisions. At the suggestion of G-3, the possible removal of the 3d Replacement Depot from Marburg to Bremerhaven was considered with a view to consolidating facilities for both types of processing. By March 1947, however, it was decided to retain the advantages inherent in operating separate installations for incoming and outgoing personnel. (78)

c. In order to control the outward flow more effectively, a system of alert orders and port calls was instituted, which allowed for the issuance of orders, packing of household goods, and preparations for shipment prior to receipt of the actual port call. Although this



innovation admittedly required some refinement before faultless operation could be expected, the flow to Bremerhaven improved noticeably in the two months following its adoption on 1 May 1947. The most complicating factor in the program was the failure of the major commands to produce precise information concerning the personnel to be shipped. In alleviation of this difficulty, it was planned to issue alert orders from thirty to forty-five days prior to the date of the port call. At the end of the period under review, the entire subject was being re-studied with a view to transferring the issuance of port calls from the Director of Personnel and Administration to the Commanding General, 17th Major Port, at Bremerhaven.

(79)

## 22. Redeployment and Demobilization.

a. In September 1946, new separation criteria for officers were established, and the completion of terminal leave prior to expiration of the volunteer period was made mandatory. Officers whose twenty-four months service would expire by 31 December 1946 were immediately eligible for release from active duty. Others, except those who had their dependents overseas or whose applications to bring dependents to the Theater had been approved, could be returned for separation at the end of twenty-four months' service, or held pending the arrival of suitable replacements. Officers with no early prospect of fulfilling the two-year service requirement could request release through channels, initiating such action prior to 1 December 1946. Scarce-category officers were unaffected by the new requirements, except that military

(80)

government officers were no longer regarded as critical and were to be  
(81)  
returned for separation or rotation under normal policies. For

Medical Department officers, the criteria were successively lowered.

The Dental Corps service requirement was dropped from thirty-six to thirty-three months effective 1 July 1946, and from thirty-three to thirty-months or forty-five years of age effective 1 September 1946. The requirement for Veterinary and Sanitary Corps officers dropped from thirty-nine to thirty-six months on 1 July 1946, and to thirty-two months on 13 November 1946. On the latter date, the criteria for Medical Corps officers was lowered to thirty-two months, and that for Medical administrative  
(82)  
officers to twenty-four months.

b. All draftees eligible for return to the United States for discharge under criteria in effect on 30 June 1946 had cleared the Theater  
(83)  
by the end of the next week. New regulations governing the redeployment of enlisted personnel had already been announced. All draftees with eighteen months' service by the end of November 1946 were declared eligible for discharge on 1 October 1946, and were to be separated not later than 30 November 1946. All draftees with eighteen months' service in any subsequent month were to be separated by the last day of that month. The same criteria applied to enlisted women until 1 October 1946, when the  
(84)  
time-in-service requirement dropped to zero.

c. All volunteer statements of non-Regular Army enlisted men were canceled effective 31 December 1946, and individuals not applying

for immediate separation--including those with dependents in or enroute to the Theater--were to be waterborne not later than 1 March 1947, or separated overseas in accordance with the authorization to discharge men (85) in the Theater to accept civilian employment. This policy was followed in fixing outshipment schedules. Draftees with eighteen months' service as of February 1947 were placed on shipment orders by the end of November 1946 (total 8,093); those accumulating eighteen months' service between July and September 1947, were shipped during January 1947 (total approximately 5000); and all remaining draftees were shipped during February 1947 (total approximately 1000). (86) All draftees whose volunteer statements had been canceled were outshipped by the end of December 1946 (total 5,064). On 3 March 1947, all non-Regular Army enlisted men, including Class II volunteers, were made eligible for return to the United States for discharge not later than 30 June 1947. (87) The European Command's last selective-service inductees, numbering 950, were accordingly outshipped in April 1947, in time to complete their terminal leave in the United States before being separated. With their departure, there remained in the occupation forces only a handful of non-Regular Army soldiers who were held by their own consent, and a few who were detained to await trial or reviews of court-martial sentences. (88) In April and May 1947, all Army nurses who had served continuously in Europe since before V-E Day, numbering about 270, left for the Zone of the Interior. Their replacements arrived promptly, and by the end of April 1947 the Theater's full complement of nurses had been restored. (89)

### 23. The Reduction of Strength.

a. In July 1946, the War Department slashed the projected occupational troop ceiling for 1 July 1947 from a previously set goal of 160,000 to 117,000 Ground and Service Forces personnel, or only about 36 percent of the existing strength of 327,531. Attainment of the sharply reduced ceiling entailed revamping Theater plans and speeding up the phase-out and return of units and personnel, based on a careful reevaluation of missions and functions at all echelons. To facilitate analysis of manpower requirements and to effect the most efficient use of United States, Allied, and German civilian employees, the G-1 Division relinquished its responsibility for the allotment of requirements of civilian employees to the G-3 Division, on which primary responsibility for planning the phase-out devolved. (90)

In November 1946, the Theater strength-reduction plan was completed and approved by the War Department, (91) on the basis of a series of graduated ceilings to be reached during the first six months of 1947. (92)

The requirement for including Austria within the troop basis after 1 July 1947 was placed on the Theater by the War Department in a conference with representatives of the latter visiting in the U.S. Zone. The over-all Army occupational troop basis did not provide for Austria after 1 July 1947, and the War Department was faced with making a cut or accepting a Theater plan for providing the necessary troop spaces. A study on this subject was prepared and integrated into the reduction plan mentioned above. (93)

Meanwhile, the release of men with eighteen months' service was reducing troop strength in Austria at such a rapid

rate that it had been necessary to transfer 1,784 enlisted men to (94)  
Austria from various Theater units scheduled for early inactivation.

b. The application of existing policies relating to release from the service and the accompanying reduction in Table of Organization positions enabled the Theater to reduce its strength almost to the ceiling prescribed for it by 1 January 1947. On that date, approximately 143,000 ground and service troops comprised the strength of the Theater, exclusive of 38,000 Air Forces troops. In addition to these were about 11,500 United States civilians and 17,125 Allied civilians, making a combined military and civilian personnel total of approximately 210,000. Current schedules indicated the reduction in Ground Forces personnel to 123,000 by 1 February 1947. Civilian strength forecasts showed an estimated decrease in the number of Allied civilian employees from 17,125 to 10,000 by 1 July 1947. It was expected that by the latter date the number of United States civilians would be increased from 11,400 to 12,500. With the reorganization of the occupation forces in March 1947 and the establishment of the European Command, combined with the cumulative effects of existing policies, the lowering of the troop basis proceeded substantially as it had been scheduled. Lowered separation criteria for officers and the redeployment of all non-Regular Army enlisted personnel except WAC's, reduced the Ground and Service Forces strength to 104,316 by 1 July 1947. Personnel forecasts of that date, however, visualized the

gradual restoration of the stabilized figure of 117,000 troops by 1 October 1947, through the arrival of replacements and a decreased outflow. Actual Ground and Service Forces strength figures for the first half of 1947, shown against previous G-1 estimates and the successive ceilings prescribed by the War Department in November 1946, were as follows:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Authorized Troop Basis</u>	<u>G-1 Forecast</u>	<u>Actual Strength</u>
1 Jan 47	143,280	143,670	145,716
1 Feb 47	122,500	122,992	129,262
1 Mar 47	122,500	122,530	122,901
1 Apr 47	119,000	120,696	115,361
1 May 47	119,000	120,533	112,436
1 Jun 47	119,000	120,263	105,323
1 Jul 47	117,000	117,000	104,316

To the July figure of 104,316 were to be added 364 ineffectives (chiefly hospitalized personnel) and 23,417 Air Forces personnel, making a total of 134,653. Civilian personnel numbered 21,350, or 14,000 United States and 7,350 Allied employees.

c. The military strength figure of 134,653 on 1 July 1947 achieved its most forceful significance when viewed in relation to the V-E Day strength figure of 3,033,908. Through a far-reaching program of reorganization, reallocation of forces, and redeployment of men and units, a stabilized Occupation Force had been attained by the following stages:

<u>12 May 45</u>	<u>1 Nov 45</u>	<u>1 Jan 46</u>	<u>1 Jul 46</u>	<u>1 Jan 47</u>	<u>1 Jul 47</u>
3,033,908	1,328,000	616,000	342,264	184,090	134,653

Following are shown the total military strength figures as of the first day of each month of the period under review:

(95)

Jul 46. . . . .	342,264
Aug 46. . . . .	389,357
Sep 46. . . . .	386,558
Oct 46. . . . .	196,246
Nov 46. . . . .	177,060
Dec 46. . . . .	215,232
Jan 47. . . . .	184,090

Feb 47. . . . .	104,799
Mar 47. . . . .	156,218
Apr 47. . . . .	149,125
May 47. . . . .	144,570
Jun 47. . . . .	135,950
Jul 47. . . . .	134,653

## CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

### 24. Development of Policy Relating to the Employment of Civilians.

Few major changes of policy with respect to civilian personnel were evolved during the second year of the occupation, but there were certain administrative operations and some shifts of viewpoint and of emphasis.

a. Since the bulk of the Allied-neutral civilian force had been recruited by the end of 1946, plans were made to close recruiting offices in most Allied and neutral countries. Those in the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, and Luxemburg were closed on 1 January 1947, and that in France when Western Base Section was phased out. <sup>(96)</sup> The Danish recruiting office was also closed. This left only the one in Great Britain open and it was closed in June.

b. By the end of October 1946, the civilian personnel situation had improved to such an extent that it was possible to cancel 219, or about 10 percent, of the requisitions then pending with the War

Department.

c. On 26 november 1946, it was recommended by the G-3 Division that all positions graded CAF-1 and CAF-2 should be filled by persons recruited locally, and that all these positions should be screened with a view to promoting their American incumbents, if they were judged to be qualified to fill higher grades, or to declaring them surplus. G-1 disagreed on several grounds, of which the most important was that most CAF-1 and CAF-2 ratings were for clerk-typists, and that there were very many such positions which, apart from the question of security, could not be adequately filled except by English-speaking people. (97)

26. Classification and Salary Adjustments.

On 1 July 1946, the first day of the new fiscal year, all United States employees who were graded in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923 were granted a 14 percent increase in pay, under an Act of Congress passed earlier in that year. (98) Policies announced on 25 and 29 July 1946 permitted Allied and neutral civilians to draw half their pay in the country in which they earned it, the remainder to be allotted to relatives in the home country, and outlined a policy for the granting of paid leave to German civilian employees. (99) On 7 October the position of Allied and neutral employees who had no Military Payment Certificates, and consequently were without any financial support until after their first pay day, was eased by the allotment of \$25,000 from the Central Welfare Fund to permit emergency loans to them in their first few weeks



(100)

of employment. Action was taken in February 1947 to follow up the allotments of Allied and neutral civilian employees to insure that the allotments reached those for whom they were intended. In many cases allotments had not been paid for many months owing to administrative inefficiency on the part of the foreign governments concerned. (101) At the beginning of April 1947, a conference was held at Headquarters, European Command, for the purpose of evolving uniform methods of civilian job classification to be introduced throughout the U.S. Zone. (102)

26. Abolition of Military-Civilian Group Comparisons.

Official comparison of civilian grades to military ranks in the European Command, and the scaling of assimilated military ranks for civilians, were abolished early in April 1947. The new system was intended to serve as a basis for a more equitable supply of services to civilians by providing a standard scale for all types of accommodations, facilities, and services, and by permitting the parallel grouping of non-War Department civilians, such as Army Exchange Service and American Red Cross workers, with War Department employees. The former basis of providing company-grade officer accommodations and services for all civilian employees had been misunderstood, was not applied uniformly, and had not found favor with either civilian or military personnel. Under the revised plan, all civilians employed in the Command, except Germans and displaced persons, were placed into the following categories: (103)

- Group 1 - CAF-15 or CWS-15; P-8 and higher
- Group 2 - CAF-14 or CWS-14 through CAF-12 or CWS-12;  
P-7 through P-5; AES-18 to AES-16.

Group 3 - CAF-11 or CWS-11 through CAF-7 or CWS-7;  
P-4 through P-2; SP-8; CPC-10 and CPC-9;  
AES-16 through AES-11.  
Group 4 - All other civilian categories.

27. The 40-Hour Week.

The 40-hour work week was adopted in March 1947, for application to all United States, Allied, and neutral employees. Previously, the normal week had been forty regular hours and four overtime hours for United States civilians, and forty-eight hours, of which four were not generally worked, for Allies and neutrals. Henceforth, the only difference was to be that the first eight hours of overtime worked by Allied personnel was regarded as part of their normal working week. (104) On April 1947, the 40-hour week was extended to German civilian employees. (105)

28. Miscellaneous Policy Revisions.

a. On 22 July 1946, an alteration was announced in the methods for separating military personnel for the purpose of accepting civilian employment, and it became essential for the officer or enlisted man concerned to show proof of acceptance of civilian employment before he could be separated in the Theater to accept such employment. (106)

b. In August 1946 the employment of dependents, over eighteen years of age, of United States military and civilian personnel was authorized. (107)

c. The powers of courts martial and military government courts over United States, Allied, and neutral civilians were clarified in a

directive issued on 12 August 1946.

d. Early in 1947, representatives of Headquarters, EUCOM, and the War Department inspected the personnel administration methods in five of the major commands. The finding was that, whereas administration of United States, Allied, and neutral civilian employees had improved greatly in the past year, there was still room for much improvement in the administration of German civilian employees. (109)

In mid-June 1947, the first civilian Placement School was held in Headquarters, EUCOM. (110)

### 39. Strength.

a. A total of 353,226 civilians, including United States citizens, Allied and neutral persons, displaced persons, and enemy and ex-enemy civilians, were under employment by the U.S. forces in Europe on 1 July 1946, in comparison with a total of 278,479--a reduction of 84,747, or 23.3 percent--on 30 June 1947. The peak of civilian employment had been reached in June 1946, when the nonmilitary strength was 375,466. This reduction of 98,987, or 25.8 percent, was achieved through the liquidation of commitments of the U.S. forces, curtailment of personnel authorizations, limitations on appropriated funds, and a planned move to relieve the strain on the German economy induced by occupation costs.

b. The only gain shown was in the employment of U.S. civilians, whose number rose from 9,734 on 1 July 1946, to a peak of 11,397 in November 1946; then descended to 9,910 on 30 June 1947. Thus, this category

of employees decreased 1,487, or 13 percent, from its peak strength, with the heaviest reductions taking place in March (340), April (240), May (516), and June (277). This decrease of 1,373 within four months was brought about by attrition rather than by deliberate reduction in force. At the end of the period under review, departures of United States civilians continued to exceed arrivals from the Zone of the Interior.

c. Proportionately, the largest reduction was in the number of Allied and neutral employees, which totaled 41,348 on 1 July 1946 and declined to 6,673 on 30 June 1947--a decrease of 34,675 persons, or 83.9 percent. The peak of employment for this category was reached in March 1946, when 44,906 were employed. Thereafter, steady, substantial monthly decreases occurred, principally because of the closing of Western Base Section and other agencies in France, Belgium, and the United Kingdom. At the end of the period under review, a slight temporary increase was expected to result from the employment of additional Allied and neutral civilians by the American Graves Registration Command, to assist with the repatriation of war dead.

d. United Nations displaced persons employed in mobile organized units and as static labor in Germany and Austria decreased from 53,544 on 1 July 1946 to 48,093 on 30 June 1947--a decrease of 5,451 persons, or 10.2 percent--despite the Command policy to hire displaced persons in preference to enemy or ex-enemy civilians. During this period, the employment of displaced workers reached 59,861 in August 1946-- a point

only slightly below the theater peak of 60,460 in June 1946. The difference of 11,768, or 19.7 percent, between the August 1946 and June 1947 figures therefore reflects the actual decrease, which was accounted for chiefly by accelerated repatriation and the departure of specialized workers for employment and residence in other countries. Another contributing factor was the reduction in organized civilian guards which was in progress at the end of the period under review, and which was expected to cause still further reductions.

a. Enemy and ex-enemy workers first rose, from 258,600 on 1 July 1946 to the peak of 267,815 in August 1946, then dropped to 213,803 by 30 June 1947, registering a reduction of 44,797, or 17.3 percent. The decrease of 54,012, or 20.2 percent, from the peak strength to the June 1947 figure was caused primarily by an order from the Commander in Chief in April 1946 to reduce the German segment of the work force by 25 percent, following which a reduction of 32,197, or 13.1 percent, from 246,000 to 213,803, was effected by 30 June 1947. The full 25 percent reduction was not realized owing to the fact that certain commands were permitted to retain essential personnel above their authorizations until 31 July 1947. Furthermore, the above figures included approximately (111) 18,000 Austrian workers, who were not subject to the reduction order.

# CIVILIAN PERSONNEL STRENGTH TRENDS

	<u>July 1946</u>	<u>June 1947</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
U.S.	9,734	9,910	+176	+1.8
Allied - Neutral	41,348	6,673	-34,675	-83.9
Displaced Persons	53,544	48,093	-5,451	-10.3
Enemy - Ex-enemy	<u>258,600</u>	<u>213,803</u>	<u>-44,797</u>	<u>-17.3</u>
Total	363,226	278,479	84,747	-23.3

## CIVILIAN PERSONNEL STRENGTH CHANGE from Peak Month through June 1947

		<u>Peak</u>	<u>June 1947</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
U.S.	(Nov 46)	11,397	9,910	-1,487	-13.0
Allied - Neutral	(Mar 46)	44,906	6,673	-38,233	-85.1
Displaced Persons	(Jun 46)	60,460	48,093	-12,367	-20.5
Enemy - Ex-enemy	(Aug 46)	267,815	213,803	-54,012	-20.2

(Above tables taken from Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 23, 19 Aug 47, par 16.)

30. Leaves and Furloughs.

a. With the termination of rehabilitation, recuperation, and recovery leave privileges on 1 July 1946, members of the occupation forces became eligible for ordinary leaves and furloughs in the Zone of the Interior. The policy governing such leaves which was disseminated to the major commands on 13 July 1946, stipulated that persons returning home on leave must extend their overseas tours sufficiently to insure that they would remain in the European Theater for one year following their return. (112) A further condition was imposed on 28 September 1946, when the War Department ruled that no members of the occupation forces would be sent at Government expense to the Zone of the Interior on leave without first completing the normal overseas tour (then thirty months), except in emergencies or when in the discretion of the Theater Commander it was deemed necessary to return an individual for morale purposes. Persons could, however, visit the United States or elsewhere by commercial or "space available" means, provided that such travel was executed entirely on a leave status, and that advance arrangements were made for the individual's return to the Theater. Owing to limitations of time and distance, it is meant substantially that only those who could afford round-trip air transportation could take a leave or furlough at home. (113)

b. In accordance with the amended Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946, officers and enlisted men were not permitted to accrue more than

sixty days' leave after 1 September 1946. Military personnel remaining in active service after that date were entitled to compensation in 5-year government bonds for the amount of excess leave accumulated on 31 August 1946 up to a maximum of 120 days. Both officers and enlisted personnel were granted automatic leave privileges at the rate of two and one-half days per month up to the allowable sixty days.

c. Reenlistment furloughs formerly granted on a bonus basis were no longer authorized, although reenlistees could request leave up to ninety days, chargeable against past or future leave accrual.

d. On 4 November 1946, new leave, pass, and travel regulations for the Theater were placed in effect, cancelling the requirement for personnel to spend at least six months overseas before becoming eligible for leave. The restriction requiring a lapse of six months between furloughs was also abolished. Under the terms of a further revision of policy announced on 27 May 1947, commanders were authorized to grant leaves within the U.S. Zone, subject to the completion of private arrangements for accommodations. Military post commanders were empowered to compel persons who arrived in their communities without having made private billeting arrangements to depart by the first available transportation. This policy eliminated administrative intricacies and relieved the burden on limited transient facilities. (114)

### 31. Emergency Returns to the Zone of the Interior.

a. Army men and women were eligible for emergency return when



their presence at home would contribute to the welfare of a dying family member, or when important personal responsibilities developed which could not be handled from overseas or delegated to another. Although in special cases applications for such leave could be initiated and acted upon from anywhere in the Theater, the majority of requests came from relatives in the United States and were referred to home-town chapters of the American Red Cross for investigation. The Red Cross findings were submitted to the War Department, where each case was classified according to its urgency and expeditiously referred to the Theater. From the Adjutant General's Emergency Returns Section at Theater Headquarters, the soldier was contacted by the swiftest means possible--usually by telephone--and travel arrangements were completed.

b. Emergency leaves were granted to 5,133 soldiers of the European Command between 1 July 1946 and 1 July 1947. By the latter date, 23,493 persons, or about half of those for whom requests were filed, had been returned to the Zone of the Interior under the emergency-leave plan since its inception in October 1945. Approximately three-fourths of the individuals concerned were returned by air. Almost one half of the cases processed were designated by the War Department as "urgent" and were dispatched homeward within ten days' time. The remainder were divided about equally between "special" and "important" cases, and were returned within twenty and thirty days, respectively. Of the 3,095 cases completed during the latter half of 1946, 427 were officers and 2,668 were enlisted personnel.

(115)

### 32. Authorization for Family Visits.

In December 1946, Theater Headquarters granted authorization for military and civilian personnel of the occupation forces to receive 15-day visits from relatives by blood or marriage, and from fiancées for (116) the purpose of marriage. This policy was extended and clarified in June 1947, by the stipulation that, following approval of the sponsor's application, prospective visitors must await a bona fide invitation from the European Command before being permitted to enter Germany or Austria. It was necessary that relatives be accommodated in regularly assigned quarters occupied by the sponsors, since use of Army transient billeting facilities could not be granted, nor would any increase in commissary privileges be allowed. Included under the term "relatives by blood or marriage" were relatives as far removed as first cousins; the spouse and minor children of blood relatives; and such relatives by marriage as a husband's or wife's parents, grandparents, brothers, sisters, and first cousins. Persons visiting Germany or Austria under these regulations were subject to all of the existing directives and instructions applicable (117) to the conduct of members of the occupation forces.

### 33. Awards and Decorations.

a. The Overseas Service Bar, commonly known as the "Herahey Bar," was discontinued by War Department action, effective 2 September 1946. Service bars earned for time accrued prior to this date could still be worn, provided that they represented actual overseas time. This award had been inaugurated on 7 December 1941; therefore, the maximum

number of bars that could have been earned was nine, each bar representing six months overseas.

b. On 23 November 1946, the War Department withdrew the authority of the Theater Commander to award unit citations. Future recommendations or those on hand were to be forwarded direct to the War Department with Theater advice as to approval or disapproval. In a further tightening of policy, the authority of the Theater Commander and other general officers to award the Army Commendation Ribbon was greatly (119) restricted.

c. With the termination of hostilities of World War II, on 31 December 1946 by Presidential proclamation, time limitations governing awards of military decorations for acts performed during World War II were established. As announced by Theater Headquarters on 28 January 1947, recommendations for the Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Soldier's Medal, Air Medal, and Purple Heart, covering acts or services performed between 7 December 1941 and 1 July 1945, had to be initiated by 30 June 1947. For act or service after 1 July 1945, the recommendations had to be initiated within two years after that act or service. The Bronze Star Medal, which was included in the time limitation, could be awarded only for service performed prior to 12 January 1946. Recommendations for the award of the Medal of Freedom covering acts or service performed between 7 December 1941 and 12 January 1946, had to be initiated not later than 30 June 1947, and the EUCOM, Commander in Chief, retained authority to

approve the award until 24 January 1948, after which date the award was to be no longer made. Eligibility of military personnel for the award of the World War II Victory Medal terminated on 31 December 1946. An Army of Occupation Medal was authorized for personnel who served thirty consecutive days at a normal post of duty with the Army of Occupation of Germany, Austria, or Italy between 9 May 1945 and a terminal date to be announced later. In general, services performed subsequent to 2 March 1945 were not normally considered as wartime service for decoration purposes. Awards of the Distinguished Service Medal or the Legion of Merit for services after that date was judged in accordance with prewar standards. The period between V-E Day and 2 March 1946 was adopted as a reasonable interim in which to bridge the gap between flexible wartime and rigid peacetime standards.

d. The policy of the British Government was to preclude acceptance by British citizens of awards for services performed subsequent to the cessation of hostilities in the European Theater. Awards were proposed for some British citizens engaged in the Nurnberg war crimes trials for services which had commenced prior to V-E Day, continuing into the posthostilities period, but the War Office in London refused to grant clearance. The policy was modified on 24 December 1946 to permit approval of awards where the services to be recognized commenced prior to 8 May 1945.

### 34. Discipline.

a. At the direction of the Theater Commander, a letter was published to the major commands on 18 February 1947, clarifying the nomenclature, missions, and duties of the chief law-enforcement, intelligence, and other investigative agencies then in operation in the U.S. Zone. This directive delineated the duties of the Military Police, Railway Security Police, Special Investigation Section, Criminal Investigation Division, German Police, U.S. Constabulary, Civilian Guards, intelligence agencies, Civil Censorship Division, military intelligence units, and the investigative agencies under the jurisdiction of the Army Exchange Service.

b. A staff memorandum dated 19 March 1947, entitled "Disciplinary Action, Officers and Civilians," specified procedures to be followed in cases involving officer and civilian personnel on duty with Headquarters, EUCOM. Complaints concerning officers were ordered to be sent by or through the Adjutant General to the chief of the division with which the officer was on duty. His chief would then investigate the facts and determine whether an offense had been committed. If disciplinary measures were warranted, the action deemed appropriate would be recommended. Should the latter include punishment under Article of War 104, the proposed punishment would be specified. The report and recommendations (123) would be forwarded to the Command Judge Advocate for disposition.

35. Marriage Contracts with German Nationals.

a. In a Theater circular of 19 December 1946, which modified previous Theater policy, provisions were outlined whereby United States-controlled personnel in the European Theater might make application to marry German nationals. The basic policy that membership in the occupation forces and marriage to a German were incompatible was however, maintained. Such applications could be submitted only from six to three months prior to the date that the non-German applicant was scheduled to leave the Theater. The German fiancée or fiancé was required to file at the same time a request for a military exit permit, the granting of which was one of the requisites to the approval of the marriage application. Further requisites were the making of local inquiries by the immediate commanding officer and an interview by a chaplain with the joint applicants. If the application was approved by major subordinate command Headquarters, the necessary papers were transmitted to the appropriate military government official, who issued approval for the performance of a civil marriage ceremony under German law. The marriage could take place only within the month prior to the applicant's departure from the Theater. Marriage without official approval was a court-martial offense for military personnel, and ground for expulsion from the Theater for civilians. (123)

b. On 6 January 1947, a series of twenty-four questions and answers with respect to German dependents was drafted by G-1 in cooperation with the Office of the Judge Advocate, and issued to the major commanders as a policy statement and directive on this subject. The series of

questions was accompanied by detailed and direct replies relative to family allowances, occupation of dependents' quarters, commissary privileges, post exchange and messing facilities, and other pertinent matters. Beyond an authorized honeymoon at an Army rest center and medical care as available there was little distinction between the status of German dependents and that of other German nationals until entry into the pipeline for shipment to the United States. At that point, however, they acceded to the same privileges and were granted the same facilities as dependents of other nationalities. In the case of marriage to Hungarian, Rumanian, Bulgarian, or other ex-enemy nationals, the status of acquired dependents was identical with that of dependents of United States, Allied, or neutral nationality.

c. The first approval of a marriage application to be granted following the lifting of the marriage ban was recorded on 7 March 1947. By 1 July 1947, 2,225 applications had been received, and 946 had been approved. Most of the remainder were being held pending completion of necessary processing or for further investigation, although a small percentage had been disapproved owing to the unfavorable political backgrounds of the proposed German partners, or for medical reasons. Zone-wide figures showed that 70% of the approved marriages took place during March, April, May, and June of 1947.

### 36. Adoption of German Minors.

Late in 1946, the Discipline Section of the Personnel Services

Branch submitted a staff study relative to the adoption of German minors by United States citizens, and recommended that such be not permitted. The Deputy Chief of Staff dissented, however, stating that the Theater Commander had no objection to the adoption of European children, regardless of nationality, provided that immigration laws and legal requirements were fully understood by the contracting parties. The G-5 Division was asked to study the matter further, with a view to permitting adoption only in cases where an immigration visa would ultimately be issued. There arose, however, the complication of stringent German legalities concerning adoptions, and the problem persisted in the summer of 1947 (124) without a clear solution.

#### GERMAN AFFAIRS

##### 37. Prisoners of War.

The discharge of German general and General Staff Corps officers was authorized in December 1946. Individuals falling within the arrest categories or classified as war criminals were interned as civilians after discharge as prisoners of war. Parole-in-place and visits in their homes for a fortnight were granted to those prisoners not being detained in an arrest category, but whose special knowledge or skill placed them outside normal discharge processes pending the completion of special assignments. Prisoners retained in custody were mainly those formerly of high military rank who were cooperating with the Historical



Division. By 1 April 1947, the 7,500,000 prisoners estimated to have been in United States custody on V-E Day had been reduced to 30,000, and by 1 July 1947 all of these had been discharged. Among the 5,308 released during June 1947 was the last prisoner-of-war company in France, which had been employed by the American Graves Registration Command. This group entered Germany in a 20-truck convoy on 29 May 1947. All prisoner-of-war hospitals and three discharge centers were closed at the end of June, at which time the only such installation left in operation was the small discharge center at Dachau. Manned by former prisoners retained in a civilian status, this center was to remain active on a reduced basis until the end of September 1947, to process small numbers of non-European Com-  
(125)  
mand prisoners from Italy, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the British Zone.

### 38. Civilian Internees.

During the last quarter of 1946, the German Affairs Section of the Personnel Services Branch was instrumental in effecting the turnover of civilian internee camps to German authorities. After this was done, the sole remaining ex-enemy personnel in United States custody were those wanted in connection with war crimes, and these required for interrogation or exploitation. Responsibility for civilian internees was transferred to the G-5 Division on 30 November 1946. At the time of the transfer, G-1 had disposed of 80,000 internees since the start of the program in November 1945, and 23,000 were still being held in four camps in the  
(126)  
U.S. Zone.

# FOOTNOTES

1. "US Forces, European Theater, Basic Administrative Plan," 31 Jan 47, being incl 1 to ltr, Hq USFET, 1 Feb 47, file AG 322 GCT-AGO, subj: "Reorganization of European Theater."

2. G-1, Rpt of Opr, Jul-Sep 46; Oct-Dec 46; Office of Dir of P&A, Rpt of Opr, Jan-Mar 47; Apr-Jun 47; G-1 Organization Charts, 1 Jul 46 and 31 Dec 46.

3. Ibid.

4. Office of Dir of P&A, Rpt of Opr, Jan-Mar 47.

5. Cf. footnote 2 above; Staff Memo No 99, USFET, 26 Dec 46; Cir 187, USFET, 31 Dec 46.

6. G-1, Rpt of Opr, Jul-Sep 46, entry of 18 Sep 46; Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 43, 29 Oct 46, p 3; ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 24 May 47, file AG 322.011 GAB-AGO, subj: "Functions of the Office of WAC Staff Director, EUCOM."

7. Cf. footnote 2 above..

8. Cf. footnote 2 above.

9. USFET Press Release No 2091, 13 Sep 46; Cable WCL-4430, 16 Sep 46, AGWAR to USFET; G-1, Rpt of Opr, Jul-Sep 46, entry of 24 Sep 46; USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 33, 30 Jul 46, p 1.

10. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 24 Sep 46, file AG 210.1 GAP-AGO, subj: "Applications for RA Commissions"; USFET Press Release No 2405, 12 Dec 46.

11. AG, Rpt of Opr, Oct-Dec 46, p 6.

12. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 9, 4 Mar 47, p 1.

13. Ibid., p 8.

14. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 13, 10 Jun 47, p 24; No 15, 24 Jun 47, pp 30-31.

15. G-1, Rpt of Opr, Oct-Dec 46, p 2; Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, NO 45, 29 Oct 46, p 1.

16. Ltr, WD, Office of the AG, 18 Jun 46, file AGSO-A-A 210.1  
subj: "Authority to make Appointments in the Army of the US."
17. Ibid: Cir 100, USFET, 6 Jul 46; USFET Press Release No 1939,  
25 Jul 46.
18. G-1, Rpt of Opr. Jan-Mar 47, p 4; ltr, Hq, USFET, 13 Feb 47,  
file AG 352 GAP-AGP-B, subj: "Officer Candidate Schools."
19. USFET Press Release No 59, 23 Jan 47.
20. Ibid, no 1995, 12 Aug 46.
21. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 39,  
17 Sep 46, p 1; USFET Press Release No 2009, 16 Aug 46.
22. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, no 42,  
8 Oct 46, p 1; USFET Press Release No 2156, 2 Oct 46.
23. Office of Dir of P&A, Rpt of Opr. Apr-Jun 47, p 4; EUCOM  
Press Release 207, 2 Jun 47.
24. Cir No 97, WD, 15 Apr 47; ltr, Hq, USFET, 8 Mar 47, file AG  
201.1 GAP-AGP-C, subj: "Appointments in Officers' Reserve Corps."
25. EUCOM Press Release No 207, 2 Jun 47.
26. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, no 15,  
24 Jun 47, pp 30-31.
27. Cable WCL-35168, 6 Dec 46, AGWAR to USFET; Cable SC-25719,  
15 Dec 46, USFET to major commands; USFET Press Release No 2178, 8 Oct  
46.
28. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 44,  
2 Oct 46, p 1.
29. G-1, Rpt of Opr. Oct-Dec 46, p 27; cable WCL-26544, 2 Nov 46,  
AGWAR to USFET; USFET Press Release No 2219, 22 Oct 46.
30. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 44,  
22 Oct 46, p 1.
31. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference,  
no 5, 16 Apr 47, p 29; Office of Dir of P&A, Rpt of Opr. Jan-Mar 47, p 6;

ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 18 Mar 47, file AG 342.06 GAP-AGP-B, subj: "Enlistment in the Regular Army and Elimination of Undesirable Personnel"; cable WCL-28851, 6 Mar 47, AGWAR to USFET.

32. Office of Dir of P&A, Bnt of Opr. Jan-Mar 47, p 6; ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 26 Mar 47, file AG 340 AGP-B, subj: "Enlistments in the Regular Army"; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 12, 25 Mar 47, p 22.

33. Office of Dir of P&A, Bnt of Opr. Jan-Mar 47, pp 3-4; ltr, Hq, USFET, 20 Feb 47, file AG 340 AGP-B, subj: "Qualifications for the Enlistment of Former Officers, Warrant Officers, and Flight Officers"; USFET Press Release No 18, 8 Jan 47.

34. EUCOM Press Release No 315, 15 Jul 47.

35. G-1, Bnt of Opr. Jul-Sep 46, entry of 14 Aug 46; ltr, Hq, USFET, 14 Aug 46, file AG 340 GAP-AGP, subj: "Recruiting for the Regular Army."

36. USFET Press Release No 1974, 6 Aug 46.

37. Ltr, WD, 12 Sep 46, file AGSs 342.06, 12 Sep 46, Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 43, 15 Oct 46, p 1.

38. USFET Press Release no 37, 15 Jan 47; figures compiled from AG statistics in Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference Reports; ltr, Hq, USFET, 14 Mar 47, file AG 342.06 AGP-B, subj: "Reenlistment in the Regular Army."

39. USFET Press Release No 187, 5 Mar 47.

40. Cir 178, WD, 18 Jun 46, sec IV; Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 29, 9 Jul 46, p 1.

41. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 3 Jul 46, file AG 321.03 GAP-AGP, 5 Jul 46, subj: "First Enlisted Grade Vacancies"; USFET Press Release No 1895, 15 Jul 46.

42. Cable SC-18015, 7 Oct 46, USFET to major commands.

43. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 14 Feb 47, file AG 220.2 GAP-AGP-B, subj: "Promotion of Enlisted Personnel."

44. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 7, 18 Feb 47, p 2.

45. Ibid., No 40, 24 Sep 46, p 1.
46. USFET Press Release No 2152, 1 Oct 46.
47. Cable WCL-24858, 26 Feb 47, AGWAR to USFET.
48. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, no 9, 4 Mar 47, p 1; USFET Press Release no 1750, 28 Feb 47.
49. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 11 Mar 47, file AG 210.2 GAP-AGP-C, subj: "Officer Promotions."
50. Cables WCL-44165, 5 May 47, WCL-48388, 21 May 47; AGWAR to USFET; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, no 9, 13 May 47, p 1.
51. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, no 11, 27 May 47, p 1; no 13, 10 Jun 47, p 1; EUCOM Press Release No 233, 13 Jun 47.
52. Office of Dir of P&A, Rpt of Opr. Apr-Jun 47, p 3; cable No 80-26218, 30 Apr 47, USFET to major commands; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 8, 6 May 47, pp 1-2.
53. Hq, USFET, G-4 Periodic Report, quarter ending 30 Sep 46.
54. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, no 40, 24 Sep 46, p 1.
55. G-1, Rpt of Opr. Jul-Sep 46, entry of 14 Sep 46.
56. USFET Press Release No 2136, 27 Sep 46.
57. Cables WX-83443, 19 Oct 46, AGWAR to USFET; SG-19624, 21 Oct 46, USFET to major commands.
58. G-1, Rpt of Opr. Oct-Dec 46, pp 23-24, cable EX-6719, 4 Dec 46, USFET to major commands.
59. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 4, 28 Jan 47, p 1.
60. Cable WCL-42689, 9 Jan 47, AGWAR to USFET.

61. Cables WL-83443, 21 Jan 47 AGWAR to USFET; SC-12142, 21 Jan 47, USFET to major commands.
62. Cable SX-1896, 6 Jan 47, USFET to major commands.
63. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 5, 15 Apr 47, p 29.
64. G-1, Rpt of Opr. Oct-Dec 46, pp 27-28; Office of Dir of P&A, Rpt of Opr. Jan-Mar 47, pp 4-5; Cir 182, USFET, 21 Dec 46, par IV; cable SC-14060, 5 Feb 47, USFET sgd McMarney to major commands.
65. G-1, Rpt of Opr. Jul-Sep 46, entries of 23 Aug 46, 6 Sep 46, and 11 Sep 46.
66. Ibid., Oct-Dec 46, pp 26-27; cable S-5442, 30 Oct 46, USFET to major commands; cable SC-202388, 28 Oct 46, USFET to major commands.
67. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 48, 19 Nov 46, p 1; cable WCL-29526, 15 Nov 46, AGWAR to USFET; USFET Press Release No 2348, 26 Nov 46.
68. Office of Dir of P&A, Rpt of Opr. Jan-Mar 47, p 2; cable SC-11401, 15 Jan 47, p 1.
69. Hq USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 4, 28 Jan 47, p 1.
70. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 12, 6 May 47, p 1.
71. Ibid., No 4, 8 Apr 47, p 1.
72. Cir 187, USFET, 31 Dec 46.
73. G-1, Rpt of Opr. Oct-Dec 46, p 26; USFET Press Release No 2398, 18 Dec 46.
74. USFET Press Release No 143, 19 Feb 47.
75. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 33, 6 Aug 46, p 3; cable W-90337, 5 Jul 46, AGWAR to USFET.
76. G-1, Rpt of Opr. Jul-Sep 46, entry of 19 Aug 46; ltr, Hq USFET, 19 Aug 46, subj: "Reassignment of 3d Replacement Depot"; and same subj:

"Reorganization of the Replacement System," to CG, Continental Base Section.

77. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 28, 2 Jul 46, p 16.
78. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 1, 18 Mar 47, p 8; No 7, 29 Apr 47, p 1.
79. Ibid., No 7, 29 Apr 47, p 1; No 10, 30 May 47, p 1.
80. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, no. 41, 1 Oct 46, p 1.
81. Ibid., No 40, 24 Sep 46, p 1.
82. Ibid., No 28, 2 Jul 46, p 1; No 48, 19 Nov 46, p 1; cable WCL-28977, 13 Nov 46, AGWAR to USFET.
83. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, no 29, 9 Jul 46, p 8.
84. Ibid., no 28, 2 Jul 46, p 1; G-1 Rpt of Opr. Jul-Sep. entry of 1 Jul 46.
85. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 42, 8 Oct 46; ibid., No 45, 29 Oct 46, p 1.
86. Ibid., No 28, 12 Nov 46, p 1.
87. Office of Dir of P&A, Rpt of Opr. Jan-Mar 47, p 9; cable WCL-26052, 3 Mar 47, WAR from Dir P&A to USFET.
88. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, no 10, 11 Mar 47, p 1; USFET Press Release no 187, 5 Mar 47.
89. EUCOM Press Release No 104, 23 Apr 47.
90. G-3 Rpt of Opr. Jul-Sep 46, Para 1 and 2.
91. Ibid., Oct-Dec 46, par 3.
92. OPOT, Pers Rqmts Branch, Rpt of Opr. Jan-Mar 47, p 1.
93. G-3, Opr and Plans Branch, Rpt of Opr. Oct-Dec 46, p 1.

94. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No. 49 26 Nov 46, remarks of AG of S, G-3.
95. USFET Press Release no 72, 27 Jan 47; G-1 Forecast of Military Personnel Strength, 1 Jul 46-1 Jul 47.
96. G-1, Rpt of Opr. Oct-Dec 46, p 6.
97. Ibid., pp 8-10.
98. G-1, Rpt of Opr. Jul-Sep 46.
99. Ibid., entries of 25 and 29 Jul 46.
100. Ibid., Oct-Dec 46, pp 6-7.
101. Office of Dir of P&A, Rpt of Opr. Jan-Mar 47, p 14; ltr, Hq, USFET, 6 Feb 47, file AG 230x248 GAP-AGE, subj; "Allotments for Allied and Neutral Nationals."
102. Office of Dir of P&A, Rpt of Opr. Jan-Mar 47, p 15.
103. G-1, Rpt of Opr. Oct-Dec 46, p 7; Office of Dir of P&A, Rpt of Opr. Apr-Jun 47, p 19; ltr, Hq, USFET, 1 Apr 47, file AG 230 GAP-AGE, subj: "Civilian Groups."
104. Office of Dir of P&A, Rpt of Opr. Jan-Mar 47, p 13; Apr-Jun 47, p 21; Staff Memo No 14, USFET, 8 Mar 47, subj: "Office Hours."
105. Ltr, Hq, EUCOM, 6 May 47, file AG 230-GAP-AGE, subj: "Application of 40-hour Week to Indigenous Civilian Personnel," and same, 19 Jul 47.
106. G-1, Rpt of Opr. Jul-Sep 46, entry of 22 Jul 46.
107. G-1, Rpt of Opr. Jul-Sep 46.
108. Ibid., entry of 12 Aug 46.
109. Office of Dir of P&A, Rpt of Opr. Jan-Feb 47, pp 14 and 16; Apr-Jun 47, p 20; ltr, Hq, USFET, 14 Apr 47, file AG 230.033, subj: "Training for German Employees"; Civilian Personnel Cir no 12, EUCOM, 6 May 47; ibid., No 27, 24 Apr 47; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, no 12, 3 Jun 47, par 9.



110. Hq. EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Staff Conference, No. 14, 17 Jun 47, par 13.
111. Ibid., No. 23, 19 Aug 47, par 16.
112. G-1, Rpt of Opr. Jul-Sep 46; cable SC-12196, 16 Aug 46, USFET to major commands; USFET Press Release No 2004, 14 Aug 46.
113. G-1, Rpt of Opr. Oct-Dec 46, pp 21-22; cable SC-16924, 28 Sep 46, USFET to major commands; cable SC-14356, 31 Aug 46, USFET to major commands.
114. Hq. EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 11, 27 May 47, p 21.
115. Hq. USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, no 1, 7 Jan 47, p 3; No 4, 28 Jan 47, p 2 and appendix I; USFET Press Release no 156, 24 Feb 47; No 311, 14 Jul 47.
116. Ltr, Hq USFET, 16 Dec 46, file AG 230 GAP-AGS, subj: "Application for Visit of Dependents of Military and Civilian Personnel"; Office of Dir of P&A, Rpt of Opr. Jan-Mar 47, p 18.
117. Office of Dir of P&A, Rpt of Opr. Apr-Jun 47, p 16; Cir 49, USFET, 27 Jun 47.
118. AG, Rpt of Opr. Jul-Sep 46, p 6.
119. G-1, Rpt of Opr. Oct-Dec 46, p 15.
120. Office of Dir of P&A, Rpt of Opr. Jan-Mar 47, p 27; USFET Press Release No 77, 28 Jan 47.
121. Office of Dir of P&A, Rpt of Opr. Jan-Mar 47, p 27.
122. Ibid., p 26; Staff Memo No 17, USFET, 19 Mar 47, subj: "Disciplinary Action, Officers and Civilians."
123. G-1, Rpt of Opr. Oct-Dec 46, p 20; Cir 181, USFET, 19 Dec 46; ltr, Hq. USFET, 6 Jan 47, file AG 014.2, subj: "Policies with Respect to German Dependents," and incl, "Questions and Answers with Respect to Marriage to Germans."
124. G-1, Rpt of Opr. Oct-Dec 46, p 21.

125. Ibid. p 15; Office of Dir of P&A, Rpt of Opr, Apr-Jun 47, p 10.

126. G-1, Rpt of Opr. Oct-Dec 46. p 15.

DIRECTOR OF SERVICES, SUPPLY, AND PROCUREMENT

SUPPLY RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Supply Situation and Plans on 1 July 1946.

a. After the end of hostilities in Europe, the trend in supply was toward a centralized system. On 1 July 1946 supply was the responsibility of Continental Base Section (CBS), which operated under Theater Headquarters. CBS was responsible for the establishment, expansion, consolidation, and liquidation of all service installations in occupied territory; the operation of assigned depots and other installations, including those in the Bremen Port Command; and the designation of missions of depots. Theater Headquarters retained authority to enunciate policies, to supervise all storage and other service installations in the Theater, to allocate supplies to OMGUS

and USFA, to determine the disposition of stocks, and to handle all communications with Headquarters, Army Service Forces, and with the War Department.

b. Plans provided for flow of all supplies, except those from German and Allied sources, through the port of Bremerhaven to a consolidated depot area which would have only one base installation of each type for each service. The consolidated depot area was to distribute to military communities, which were in turn to serve all units and agencies within their boundaries. A schedule for the closing of all depots and installations except those destined for retention in the consolidated depot area had been established after a great deal of discussion. The target date for the full operation of this system of supply was 1 July 1947. Depots in the liberated areas had the mission of supplying the remaining U.S. forces, closing out as quickly as possible, and shipping to depots in the U.S. Zone. (1)

## 2. Responsibility for Supply and Procurement.

Establishment of plans and policies for the supply of the ground forces, determination of priorities and allocation of resources among major commands, and supervision of all activities pertaining to the procurement, storage, and distribution of ground force supplies and Air Force common use items were the responsibility of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4. The G-4 Division of Theater Headquarters supervised the supply services, which included Chemical Warfare, Engineer,

Surgeon, Ordnance, Quartermaster, Signal, and Transportation. On 21 February 1947 the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, was designated Theater Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement, USFET. <sup>(2)</sup> When the Theater reorganization plan went into effect on 15 March 1947, the title became Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement, <sup>(3)</sup> EUCOM. The Theater reorganization plan made no major changes in <sup>(4)</sup> the organization or functions of the division.

### 3. Organization of the Division.

The Office of the Director of Services, Supply, and Procurement (SS&P) was organized in six branches during most of the period from 1 July 1946 to 30 June 1947. On 15 March 1947 the Installation and Maintenance Branch was divided into the Installation Branch and the Equipment Maintenance Branch. The other branches were: Plans, Control, Troops and Labor, Supply, and Civil. Maj. Gen. C. B. Magruder headed SS&P throughout the year. During the first half of the year Col. N. H. Vissering was his deputy, but early in 1947 three deputy directors were on duty--Col. N. H. Vissering, Col. A. V. Winton, and Col. N. M. Lynde. The last was assigned until May to inspect Headquarters Command, EUCOM, with a view to the improvement of maintenance of equipment. At the end of the fiscal year, Colonel Winton was the only deputy director. Maj. J. O. Herstad was executive officer until the end of March. He was replaced by Maj. J. R. McGuire, who was succeeded by Maj. A. P. Nathan in June.

4. The Plans Branch.

a. The Plans Branch was charged with the initiation, development, and supervision of logistical planning and the review and evaluation of the logistical aspects of all major plans originating in other agencies. The Branch maintained liaison with the War Department and the general and special staffs and the major commands of EUCOM as respects plans, and disseminated data to interested agencies. Summaries prepared by this branch guided the planning activities of subordinate commands. Lt. Col. W. M. Vann was chief of the Plans Branch throughout most of the year, being replaced near the end by Lt. Col. M. M. Stone.

b. A major project of the Plans Branch in the period under review was planning for the long-range support of the occupation forces. Planning was predicated on the assumption that Continental Base Section (CBS) would be inactivated when the consolidated depot area was functioning. Thereafter, logistical support of the occupation forces was to become the direct responsibility of the Theater Chiefs of Technical Services. A study to determine the most practicable date for this change indicated that Continental Base Section, under certain conditions, could be inactivated as early as 1 April 1947 with a saving in manpower. The Branch warned, however, that inactivation of CBS prior to completion of its temporary commitments would result

in the transfer of increased responsibilities to the G-4 Division of Theater Headquarters and the Theater Chiefs of Technical Services, and would nullify the saving in manpower. It was therefore recommended that planning should be based on the assumption that CBS would not be inactivated before July 1947.<sup>(5)</sup>

#### 5. The Control Branch.

The Control Branch was divided into two sections, the Survey Section and the Statistical Section, until 15 March 1947, when these were combined. This branch collected data and compiled statistical reports. It analyzed and evaluated data developed at conferences and through inspections, made recommendations for improving operations, and insured appropriate action by other branches, technical services, or subordinate commands. It coordinated inspections by SS&P officers, supervised inspections by chiefs of services on matters affecting the SS&P mission, and reviewed publications and directives to insure consistency with existing instructions. To increase efficiency in SS&P, the Control Branch reviewed the distribution of functions and the use of manpower and recommended appropriate adjustments. Col. Marshall Stubbs was chief of the branch throughout most of the year, but at the end of June 1947 Lt. Col. George Mayo, Jr., was serving as acting chief.

#### 6. The Troops and Labor Branch.

- a. The Office of the Director of SS&P, with general staff

supervision over the technical services, had certain responsibilities for the employment of manpower by those services. These responsibilities were discharged by the Troops and Labor Branch. It supervised the allocation, strength, and operating efficiency of troops employed in tasks related to the SS&P mission; it cooperated with the Office of the Director of Plans, Operations and Training in the movement and assignment of service units and in the supervision of technical schools (insofar as their adequacy to meet the needs for trained persons to accomplish the SS&P mission was concerned), and with the Office of the Director of Personnel and Administration in the establishment and supervision of the execution of policies affecting the morale of civilians employed in headquarters or in field agencies under SS&P supervision. The Troops and Labor Branch established policies and procedures for the organization, employment, and equipment of prisoners of war, civilian laborers, and civilian guard units employed for logistical purposes. It determined needs for and made allocations of manpower among major commands and it cooperated in developing policies concerning wages, hours, and working conditions. It determined the organization and allocation of labor units and the need of these for American supervisors. All of these activities remained approximately the same during the period under review, although the Military Labor Services, established on 14 February 1947, resulted in some modification of the functions of the Troops and Labor Branch. Col. F. R. Maerdian was chief of the Branch throughout the year.



## 7. The Installation and Maintenance Branch.

The Installation and Maintenance Branch was divided into two sections, Maintenance and Depot Operating, and Installation and Accommodations.

a. The functions of the Maintenance and Depot Operating Section included initiating and developing policies for, and supervising the care, servicing, use, repair, and reclamation of, all kinds of equipment. It supervised the establishment of standards of serviceability of equipment, as well as maintenance inspection procedure. Likewise, it determined policies and standards for the maintenance of real estate, fixed installations, and other facilities, and prepared and issued maintenance instructions to all echelons of command. Other responsibilities were the development of policies for, and supervision of, storage operations, including security of storage installations, and the packing, crating, and protection of goods against damage by moisture and fungus.

b. The Installation and Accommodations Section was charged with initiating or developing policies, including those concerning hospitalization and evacuation and the development and operation of military communities. It supervised the operation of installations and accommodations; the establishment of priorities for and allocation of facilities and accommodations; the requisitioning, release from requisition, and abandonment of real estate, fixed installations, and other facilities such as airfields; the construction and repair of

all installations and facilities; the destruction of enemy fortifications. It cooperated with OMGUS concerning the use of German plants subject to dismantling and delivery as reparations.

c. When two branches took the place of these two sections the functions remained about the same, with some rearrangement. One branch took over matters relating to maintenance of equipment and the other matters relating to accommodations. Lt. Col. T. J. Moran was chief of the Installations and Maintenance Branch during the third quarter of 1946, being replaced by Col. R. Steimbach in September. When the functions of the Installations and Maintenance Branch were distributed to two new branches. Colonel Moran returned as chief of the Equipment Maintenance Branch and Col. A. G. Wing was assigned as chief of the Installation Branch. At the end of June 1947, Lt. Col. F. R. Unger was chief of the Installation Branch.

#### 8. The Supply Branch.

a. The Supply Branch was headed by Col. W. C. Brigham during most of the period under review. He was replaced by Col. T. B. Evans on 30 June 1947. The Branch was made up of the Distribution Section, the Requirements and Stock Control Section, the Surplus Property and Disposal Section, and the Paris Liaison Office.

b. The Distribution Section was responsible for formulating policy concerning the distribution of all common supplies and the allocation of equipment. It also had jurisdiction over supply levels

within major commands and rations and messing. It cooperated with the Office of the Director of Plans, Operations, and Training in the formulation of Tables of Equipment and had the authority to review and approve all requests for motor vehicles. After 1 February 1947 it was responsible for putting into effect the system of supply through posts. During the second quarter of 1947 the supervision of the motor vehicle licensing program passed to the Requirements and Stock Control Section, after having been developed by the Distribution Section.

c. The duties of the Requirements and Stock Control Section included maintenance of liaison with the War Department and other Theaters on supply matters and collections, development, and dissemination of the information so obtained; coordination of supply movements within the Theater, including air freight to and from the United States and liaison with the Air Priorities Board; action to obtain supplies and equipment needed to meet special requirements for approved Theater projects, special operations, and special allowances authorized by the War Department; maintenance of liaison with United States and foreign agencies within the Theater on the supply of coal for the occupation forces; and formulation of policies concerning stock control, including Theater levels of supply, requisitioning on the United States, and disposition of excess stocks.

d. The Paris Liaison Office was responsible for maintaining direct contact with the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner (OFLC). It was closed early in 1947 because disposal of surplus

property had progressed to the point where it was no longer needed. After that time, the Surplus Property and Disposal Section negotiated directly with OFLC. The activities of the Surplus Disposal Section included the formulation of policies and procedures and the supervision of activities pertaining to the collection, declaration, disposition, and demilitarization of surplus property, scrap, and captured enemy material. In general, it had jurisdiction over the disposal of all kinds of surplus goods and equipment, but not of real property.

#### 9. The Civil Branch.

The Civil Branch comprised the same three sections throughout the period under review: Civil Supply, Procurement, and Budget and Fiscal. Col. C. H. Blumenfeld was chief of the Civil Branch until the middle of May 1947, when he was replaced by Lt. Col. W. H. Connerat.

a. The Civil Supply Section cooperated with the Director of Civil Affairs concerning Civil Affairs supplies, including shipping requirements, turning over excess military supplies to civil authorities, review of requirements to insure that only essential material was imported from the United States and that such supplies were not available from Army stocks, and supervision of accounting. The Civil Supply Section was responsible for supervising the supply program for nonmilitary personnel and civilian agencies, including UNRRA and that portion of the DP program supported by the Army.

b. Preparation of the SS&P budget was the major responsibility

of the Budget and Fiscal Section. In addition, the Section maintained close relations with the Chief of Finance and the Budget and Fiscal Director and assisted the latter to obtain budgetary information from the services and the Office of the Director of SS&P. The Section represented the Office of the Director of SS&P on the Theater Budget Advisory Committee. It reviewed budget requests to insure accurate reflection of needs and supervised the use of funds to insure proper obligation and expenditure. It supervised the following: policies and procedures for accounting for supplies, facilities, and services; liquidation of holdings of foreign currency; negotiations with foreign governments concerning the settlement of obligations arising from local procurement; and property accountability.

c. The Procurement Section was charged particularly with the supervision of local procurement, both in Germany and in other European countries. It formulated policies and supervised their execution, collected and disseminated information, and supervised the preparation and consolidation of requirements. It was necessary for the Section to coordinate with OMGUS to obtain supplies from Germany, and to help OMGUS obtain supplies outside Germany for the maintenance of a minimum economy for the German population.

## MAIN TRENDS IN SUPPLY POLICIES

### 10. Liquidation and Consolidation Plans.

The policy of the European Command was to eliminate small, scattered installations and to concentrate troops as much as possible, but with a minimum of repairs to buildings and of new construction. Emphasis was placed on the removal of troops from large and badly damaged cities to locations offering better living conditions. The policy was to house troops, when possible, in casernes of the German armed forces in units of battalion size. Efforts were made to choose locations which were desirable and economical enough to become permanent, and to decrease the number of troops in areas where German facilities were congested.

### 11. Consolidation of Depots.

Consolidation of supply installations in the Hanau-Aschaffenburg-Darmstadt area began in November 1945. So that a minimum of hauling would be required, depots outside the area of concentration reduced the amount of reserve supplies on hand through issue to their supported units. Lack of transportation, lack of construction materials, definite disposition levels, and late surplus and excess declarations complicated final concentration. Nevertheless, much progress was made before the end of 1946, and it was expected that with the beginning of more favorable weather and the opening of waterways to barge traffic

the operation could be accelerated. Target dates were set for each service, but it was necessary to extend these dates from time to time for certain services. Chemical Warfare Service completed its concentration of supplies by 1 January 1947. The Transportation Corps (Marine Supplies), Medical Corps, and Theater I&E all moved their supplies to their respective concentration areas by 1 July 1947. On 1 July 1947 target dates for other services were as follows: Signal, 1 September; Ordnance, 30 September; Quartermaster, 1 November; Special Services, 30 November; Engineer, 31 December 1947. Factors which retarded the over-all movement of supplies into the permanent depots included: cataloging, segregating, and re-inventorying disclosed additional stocks; receipt of excess supplies in EUCOM from Italy; change in responsibility for materials-handling equipment which required the transfer of 8,000 tons of parts and equipment from Ordnance to QM depots; construction of facilities to house command reserve in the permanent depots; and change in theater disposition levels.  
(7)

## 12. The Community or Post System of Supply.

a. The military community system of supply, like the depot concentration program, was announced in November 1945. The plans provided originally for the establishment of 112 military communities in the U.S. Zone, which would be responsible for receiving supplies from the central depots and storing and distributing them. By 1 July

1946, fifty-three military communities had been established with some supply responsibilities, but they were mainly related to commissaries, post exchanges, and recreational activities. The military communities had not become, as planned, minor subdivisions of military districts, responsible for supplying all units and agencies within their respective boundaries. By that time, the term "military community" had come to mean merely a locality in which dependents of members of the occupation forces were housed and supplied.

b. By the end of 1946, plans were completed to make the military community the basic supply agency for all troops. Beginning 16 December 1946, a survey was conducted by a team representing G-4, Ordnance, the Quartermaster, and the Engineer to ascertain when the community supply system could become effective for all services. The survey was completed by 7 March 1947, and showed that, in general, community supply points had been established but were not maintaining prescribed stock levels owing to lack of manpower and adequate facilities. Supply support to units was satisfactory except for items in short supply throughout the European Command. (9)

c. The basic principle and procedures of community supply were outlined in USFET SOP N. 98, effective 1 February 1947. By that date the terminology of "military post" in place of "military community" had become current. SOP N. 98 specified that units should requisition noncontrolled supplies directly from post supply points, but requisitions for controlled items were to be submitted through command channels to



the interested chiefs of services. Service depots likewise forwarded their requests to the interested chief of service. Air Force units submitted their requisitions in the same way to the post commander or to the Commanding General, USAFE. The post commander was responsible for checking the requisitions to insure that all issues were within the allowances. He was responsible for establishing, stocking, maintaining, and protecting supplies in accordance with the regulations relating to levels of supply, which generally prescribed the stocking of thirty days supply for all services and for all classes of supply at military posts. Periodically he was to submit consolidated requisitions to the appropriate service depot or service installation for supplies not stocked at the post supply points. Stock records and accounting systems were to be established and maintained by post supply officers.

(10)

d. On 15 March 1947 military communities with the exception of the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, became military posts or sub-posts, each contained within the area of a military district. The complete turn-over by Continental Base Section of functions, responsibilities, units, and personnel to other military agencies also began at that time.

(11)

13. Organized Labor Units.

a. Service troops, including labor service units, operated under the command of chiefs of services. The authority of the chief of service covered the following: determination of methods of operations of units or installations; designation of supplies to be moved or stored; movement of units or persons in order to carry on technical operations (after prior clearance with the Office of the Director of SS&P and with commanders of the posts concerned); formulation of plans for the location, expansion, contraction, or release of installations; and supply of facilities and manpower for the performance of the functions of the service in question. Under the Theater reorganization plan of March 1947, technical service troops, including labor service units, were assigned to Headquarters, EUCOM, and further attached to a post. Requests for the assignment of labor service units were presented by commands in the form of tasks to be performed, and the Office of the Director of SS&P determined the type of unit to fill the need.

(12)

b. Organized civilian labor service companies fell into three general categories: civilian guard companies, technical labor service companies, and common labor service companies. Organized companies of displaced persons were used only when the mission could not be performed by resident labor. In any case, the policy was to

employ civilian labor, paid from German funds, to the maximum extent possible. The employment of local residents was authorized for all tasks not requiring use of U.S. or Allied employees because of the classified, supervisory, or technical nature of the job. Because of the effects of large-scale repatriation and resettlement, commanders were instructed not to rely upon displaced persons, but to replace them wherever possible with German labor, particularly on jobs which were to continue indefinitely. After 15 March 1947, all civilian guard companies and labor service companies were assigned to posts and came under the control of the post commander, except that some units were placed under the control of the chief of a technical service.  
(13)

c. Major commands, with the exception of the American Graves Registration Command (AGRC), were directed to release for discharge all prisoners of war in labor service units by 15 March 1947. AGRC was authorized to retain not more than 400 prisoners of war during April and May for employment in the removal to Germany of the bodies of deceased German soldiers, but all these prisoners of war were returned to Germany for discharge during June.  
(14)

#### SURPLUS PROPERTY

##### 14. Bulk Transfer of Surplus Property to France.

An agreement between the French and U.S. Governments on 18

June 1946 provided for the sale in bulk of surplus supplies and installations in France and in French North and West Africa for an amount not exceeding \$1,398,000,000. Nondemilitarized combat material, property committed for sale to other agencies prior to 25 May 1946, and air navigation, communication, and weather facilities were not included. The memorandum of agreement with France specified that the United States would receive no additional remuneration for property valued over the maximum price, but when it was estimated that the value of the surplus property would exceed the agreed sale price by about \$150,000,000 the technical services were directed to resume shipment to Germany of all materials that could be used in filling Theater reserves. All property not prepared for movement either to Germany or the United States by 15 October became a part of the bulk sale. By 1 July 1947 the French Government had received surplus property valued at \$1,367,551,529, including \$69,895,509 worth of surplus from U.S. Army stocks in North and West Africa. The transfer of 288 of the original 325 major U.S. Army installations in France was completed by the end of June 1947, and it was estimated that documentation would be completed on the remaining 37 installations by 31 July. AGRC and the EUCOM Detachment (Paris) occupied minor installations, which were to be released as  
(15)  
their missions decreased.

#### 15. Disposal of Surplus Property in Belgium.

When OFLC failed in its efforts to negotiate a bulk transfer agreement with Belgium, it inaugurated an extensive over-the-counter

sales program to effect disposal in that country. More than \$36,000,000 was realized by this method during September 1946, the rate of return on the surplus stocks accounting to an average of 80 percent of cost value.

(16)

Particularly active buyers were the official missions from France, Poland, Austria, the Netherlands, Finland, and Greece. On 24 September, representatives of the U.S. and Belgian Governments meeting in Washington, succeeded where OFLC had failed and agreed on the terms of a bulk transfer of surplus stocks in Belgium. All surplus property in Belgium not sold by the OFLC prior to 1 October 1946 was automatically transferred to the Belgian Government, except for ammunition and other combat materiel, railway rolling stock, technical facilities for air navigation, and weather control units. The Belgian representatives agreed to sell the surplus equipment thus acquired and to return 50 percent of the gross proceeds realized from the sales to the United States. The Belgian Office of Mutual Aid was designated to receive and administer the property. This agency signed an agreement with OFLC on 10 November 1946 providing that the fifteen major installations remaining in Belgium would be closed by 9 December 1946. Technical services responsible for the depots were the Engineers, Ordnance, Quartermaster, and the Signal Corps. Medical and Chemical Corps installations were integral parts of larger depots of these services and were transferred with them. By 14 January 1947 all excess installations in Belgium had been transferred to the Belgian Government, except for an ordnance depot at Langen, which contained 53,000 tons of

ammunition not included in the bulk transfer. Transfer of this depot, together with the surplus ammunition stored in it, to Belgium on 25 January 1947 marked the end of U.S. Army responsibility for installations and supplies in Belgium.  
(17)

16. Disposal of Surplus Property in Occupied Areas.

a. The disposal of surplus property was regarded as less urgent in occupied areas than in the liberated countries. The OFLC planned the details of such sales with the Office of the Director of SS&P and arranged for the entry of buyers into the U.S. Zone. The technical services stored and handled the supplies until delivery to the purchaser. Surplus property was sold F.O.B. at the German frontier unless the customer specified a delivery point within Germany. The technical services were responsible for any loss or destruction of property prior to its acceptance by the buyer at the German frontier. Damages were made up either by OFLC price adjustments or by duplicate shipments of materials. The technical services were further responsible for providing accurate inventories on all property they reported as surplus. The appropriate Office of Military Government reviewed these inventories to ascertain whether they contained essential items needed for the prevention of disease and unrest or for the establishment of a minimum economy in areas under their jurisdiction. No transfers were made to Military Government which would result in raising the German economy above the level of other European countries. Principal

items transferred were medical and subsistence supplies, tentage, canvas cots, and trucks. Transfers to the German economy were accomplished through quantitative receipts, by means of which the fair value of the supplies was entered as a deferred charge against the proceeds of exports by the German economy. Such stocks were not included in a declaration of surplus property made by the services to the OFLC. From July to September 1946, OFLC sold in Germany 46,000 long tons of surplus valued at \$38,000. Most of this tonnage consisted of railroad rolling stock.

b. An agreement concluded on 16 November 1946 between OFLC and the G-4 Division, USFET, provided for the establishment of disposal centers throughout Germany for the segregation and sale of surplus property. As supplies became surplus, they were to be declared at these disposal centers for sale by the OFLC. Buyers could inspect items at these sales points, where all sales were to be made except for rolling stock, floating equipment, and complete aircraft. To establish this sales procedure, property not committed by the OFLC prior to 16 December 1946 was withdrawn and redeclared on master declarations. By the end of June 1947, twenty-eight depots had been designated as disposal centers. At seventeen of these surplus declarations were authorized without previous examination of inventories by Military Government or U.S. Forces, Austria. By the end of June 1947 OFLC had prepared disposal papers on a total of 337,210 long tons of surplus property in the U.S. Zone and all but 60,361 long tons had

been delivered. The surplus property sold up to the end of June 1947 included 54,460 tons of railcars and 5,389 tons of motor vehicles. Surplus property declared by the services and U.S. Air Forces in Europe on 1 July 1947 amounted to 384,950 long tons with a cost value of \$346,910,000, and it was estimated that 635,350 long tons remained  
(19)  
for future declaration.

c. As the OFLC was not intended to act as a retail sales organization, responsibility for the sale of surplus motor vehicles to members of the armed forces and War Department employees was transferred to the Army Exchange Service at the beginning of the period under consideration. The problem of disposing of approximately 90,000 tons of surplus ammunition had not been solved by the end of June 1947. Transfer of 60,000 tons of ammunition to the French Government was being discussed. An alternative plan under consideration provided for selling the ammunition to an Italian business concern to  
(20)  
be demilitarized for use in the Italian economy.

#### 17. Disposal of Captured Enemy Material.

On 14 November 1946 the G-4 Division, USFET, directed the technical services to release their supplies of captured enemy material  
(21)  
to OMGUS for use in the German economy, except for those which could be used by the armed forces. These were also to be released as they became excess to U.S. military requirements. The technical services were required to inventory and demilitarize all equipment



before transferring the stocks to Military Government. By the target date of 1 July 1947, thirty-eight installations containing captured enemy material had been released by the technical services on quantitative receipts. The single remaining depot, scheduled for release of material only, contained 40,000 tons of ferrous scrap purchased by Czechoslovakia from Military Government, which was responsible for sorting and processing the scrap. Enemy material transferred to Military Government included 21,000 tons of aluminum scrap and 142,734 tons of Classes II and IV combat materiel, most of which was ordnance or signal equipment. In addition, approximately 29,000 tons of U.S. aluminum scrap was transferred to Military Government which agreed to return to the Army one-half of the total weight of aluminum scrap in ingot form, as payment for its half of the aluminum scrap. A total of 125,499 tons of captured enemy ammunition remained in Germany to be demilitarized on 1 July 1947, but demilitarization of all such material in Austria had been completed. The demilitarized ammunition furnished much-needed nitrates for fertilizer. The accompanying chart indicates progress made on the disposal of captured enemy material (22) up to 10 June 1947, divided according to type of equipment.

#### SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF SUPPLY AND SUPERVISION

##### 18. Coal.

a. Drastic action was necessary to eliminate wastage of solid fuel, never plentiful in Europe. During the fall of 1946

critical shortage developed in the U.S. Zone because of inadequate receiving points, shipping points, and transportation. In November, Corps of Engineers coal conservation teams began visiting major cities in an attempt to reduce coal consumption by military installations. By February coal requirements had been reduced by 20 percent as a result of conservation measures recommended by these teams and the general cooperation of members of the occupation forces. During four months of one of the coldest winters recorded in Germany, coal consumption was reduced from an estimated 804,512 tons to an actual 680,973. On 31 March stockpiles of solid fuel in the U.S. Zone in Germany contained a 25-day supply and in Austria a 47-day supply. For the winter of 1947-48 sufficient coal was allotted by EUCOM fuel officials to maintain a temperature of 65 degrees Fahrenheit on an 18-hour basis in living quarters and on a 12-hour basis in administrative offices, the fuel to be made up of 20 percent hard coal, 60 percent coke, and 14 percent briquettes. It was planned to reduce substantially the use of briquettes, which produce only half as much heat as an equal weight of coal, thus effecting a reduction in transportation requirements.

(23)

b. In response to a request from OMCUS, representatives of EUCOM conferred with representatives of the British Army of the Rhine and the Bipartite Economic Group at Minden on 18 February 1947 for the purpose of agreeing, as far as practicable, on a uniform basis for determining U.S. and British military coal requirements.

Comparison had been difficult because United States bids were based on engineers' analysis of installations and British bids on a per capita allotment. Comparison was further complicated because the British Army had been receiving a much higher grade of fuel than the U.S. forces and because the U.S. Army operated directly a larger number of manufacturing plants. It was agreed at the conference that, in the future, United States bids would be broken down on a per capita basis and, commencing in April, similar types of fuel would be furnished for both armies. Since deliveries to the U.S. Zone from the Soviet Zone were short some 32,000 tons, it was decided that all future allocations for military use should come from the British and U.S. Zones. Bids for both armies were to cover the entire occupation forces, dependents, and certain locally recruited employees, as well as requirements for all installations, including factories directly operated by either army. Requirements for displaced persons in each zone were to be submitted separately on a monthly basis. German-operated companies and utilities, regardless of the type of service performed, were not to be supplied. It was agreed in principle that sufficient coal should be stored at plants which were particularly important to Army supply, to insure uninterrupted operations. Both armies reserved the right to divert coal to German-operated facilities in cases of emergency and to include coal so diverted in future bids. It was also agreed that provisions must be made to accumulate substantial reserves of coal for military use in both zones before

another winter. A shipping schedule was tentatively set up and forwarded to Berlin for final approval, providing for the accumulation of a 60-day reserve in the U.S. Zone and a 45-day reserve in the British Zone by 1 October 1947. A larger reserve in the U.S. Zone was considered necessary because of the longer supply line and increased dependence on water transportation. (24) Such agreements with foreign agencies within the Theater concerning the supply of coal for the U.S. forces were the specific responsibility of the Requirements and Stock Control Section of the Supply Branch of SS&P. The responsibility for the determination of requirements, storage, and distribution of all solid fuel belonged to the Chief Quartermaster until 1 March, when the responsibility was transferred to the Chief Engineer. Procurement responsibility remained with the Chief Quartermaster. This change brought procedure into line with that in the (25) Zone of the Interior.

19. The Motor Vehicle Licensing Program.

a. An investigation made by SS&P Supply Branch in August 1946 indicated that many units were operating motor vehicles not authorized under their Tables of Equipment. A system of licensing was therefore developed by the Distribution Section. The supervision of the licensing program, however, was assigned to the Requirements and Stock Control Section. Licensing became effective on 15 October and after that date all types of motor vehicles were impounded if

they did not have license plates. All using units could submit requests for additional vehicles and adjustments were made where adequate justification was shown. Vehicles licensed in the original issue totaled 85,000 but requirements were higher than expected and by November the number of licensed vehicles had increased to 95,000.

b. Reductions in allotments of petroleum products and in troop strength, inadequate supply of automotive spare parts, and shortage of maintenance facilities made necessary a 20 percent reduction in operating vehicles. To effect this reduction, major commands were directed to have units and installations submit revised requirements. Conferences were held with major commands, after which revised tables were issued, authorizing motor vehicles for each unit. License application forms were then issued to each command in numbers equal to the vehicles authorized. Forms were completed by units and returned to the Theater Chief of Ordnance, who then issued new license plates to each major command. Between 15 and 31 March license plates for 1947 were to be placed on all vehicles, and after that date, vehicles operating without them were liable to be impounded. Approximately 70,000 vehicles were authorized to bear 1947 licenses.

## 20. Property Accountability.

Formal property accountability became effective in the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria on 1 July 1946, but the War Department authorized deferment until 1 July 1947 in liberated countries to

allow time for disposal of excess and surplus stocks and the transfer of Theater-level stocks to installations in Germany. Shipment of property from liberated areas, lack of standard nomenclature, shortage of trained personnel, employment of Germans in many installations, and absence of complete inventories of post, camp, and station property made it difficult to establish records and sound procedures in property (26) accountability in Germany.

a. A survey of major commands and military communities in February indicated that, with very few exceptions, proper stock record accounts had been established throughout the occupied area. One of the most difficult problems was the inventorying of, and accounting for, household furnishings, as description and assessment of value of such property was complicated by its wide variety. The survey indicated that, for the entire Theater, inventories, posting of stock records, and preparation of memorandum receipts for household furnishings were more than 60 percent completed and for other types of property 85 percent completed. This was considered adequate in view of the rapid turn-over of personnel, the inactivation of many depots, and the movement of depot stocks from liberated countries to the U.S. (27) Zone.

b. By June 1947, the percentage of completion of stock record accounts was as follows:

Command	Household Furnishings	All Other Property
OMGUS	99.5	100.0
EDATC	100.0	100.0
CBS	95.0	90.0
USAFE	83.9	84.6
2d Military District	55.0	81.0
ACRC	70.0	70.0
Hq Comd, EUCOM	60.0	70.0
USFA	91.0	64.0
1st Military District	51.0	49.0

The program was still retarded by assigned personnel's lack of training. They could not be trained fast enough to offset the loss of trained people and to overcome the difficulties involved in the use of locally recruited employees. Representatives of the Office of the Director of SS&P and of the chiefs of technical services visited installations to spot-check records for accuracy and to furnish instruction on proper procedures.

(28)

## 21. Conservation of Food.

The Distribution Section of the Supply Branch was charged with developing policies on rations and messes, particularly as related to the food conservation program. In recognition of the world-wide food shortage, a program was instituted to promote the conservation of food. The program emphasized the economical use of food, and the improvement in training and efficiency of mess personnel. All matters relating to food, from its procurement to its consumption, were

assigned to the Quartermaster during the third quarter of 1946, and steps were taken to provide more trained personnel and more training for personnel. Four mess supervision teams were formed to aid major commands. These teams completed 180 surveys and 38 resurveys of dining facilities between 9 October 1946 and 11 January 1947. Initial surveys noted 76 percent of all messing establishments "satisfactory" or higher and resurveys gave 97 percent ratings of "satisfactory" or higher.  
(29)

#### SUPPLY OF PERSONS NOT MEMBERS OF THE U.S. ARMY

##### 22. Support of Nonmilitary Personnel.

Policy established in November 1945 made the G-4 Division (Civil Branch) of Theater Headquarters responsible for supplying rations and Quartermaster Classes II and IV supplies to U.S. civilian employees, American Red Cross staffs, Allied military personnel entitled to U.S. support, Allied and neutral employees, prisoners of war held by the French, and UNRRA detachments in the U.S. Zone. Military Government, with the responsibility for all other authorized classes, was to obtain food supplies from sources other than military. Under the Theater reorganization plan of March 1947, the military district commanders were to supervise the execution of the displaced-persons and civilian-internee programs and cooperate with Land Offices



of Military Government in the procurement and distribution of locally procured supplies for displaced persons and civilian internees.

a. The number of personnel wholly or partially supported by the U.S. Army on 1 July 1946 indicates the extensive supply responsibility of the Army beyond the normal support of purely occupation (30) missions.

Personnel wholly supported by the U.S. Army, 1 July 1946

U.S. military forces.....	342,264
Prisoners of war.....	201,240
Others (U.S. civilians, mobile Continental labor, UNRRA, and misc.).....	<u>28,487</u>
Total personnel wholly supported	571,991

Personnel partially supported by the U.S. Army, 1 July 1946

U.S. Navy ashore.....	1,019
American Red Cross.....	1,487
Allied military personnel.....	848
Enemy and ex-enemy civilian personnel.....	287,600
Other civilian personnel.....	<u>94,150</u>
Total personnel partially supported	385,104

While the Theater budget through the fiscal year of 1946 was sufficient to absorb the cost of diversion of supplies and services to persons not members of the U.S. Army, the budget for the fiscal year of 1947 was drastically curtailed and the diversion of supplies and services was necessarily kept to a minimum. Continuous efforts were made during the fiscal year of 1947 to place all agencies other than U.S. (31) military agencies on a self-sustaining basis. By 1 July 1947 the

strength wholly or partially supported by the U.S. Army was:

Personnel wholly supported by the U.S. Army, 1 July 1947

U.S. military forces.....	134,653
Prisoners of war.....	2,500
Others (U.S. civilians, mobile Continental labor, IRO.....)	<u>16,110</u>
Total personnel wholly supported	153,263

Personnel partially supported by the U.S. Army, 1 July 1947

U.S. Navy ashore.....	358
Red Cross (International and American).....	1,159
Allied military personnel.....	925
Enemy and ex-enemy civilian personnel.....	272,800
Other civilian personnel.....	<u>85,633</u>
Total personnel partially supported	360,875

b. On 27 September 1946, a circular announced a narrower policy in the supply of nonmilitary agencies, permitting supplies and services to be furnished in the U.S. Zone to U.S. Government departments and agencies, to non-Governmental agencies and personnel, and to the official representatives of Allied governments only to the extent that they could not be procured satisfactorily through normal channels or procured locally. In neutral and liberated areas, aid was to be furnished only in cases of emergency or to representatives of Government departments or agencies who were officially attached, assigned to, or visiting Army headquarters or installations.. These restrictions applied to the following: Navy Department, Coast Guard, and Marine Corps; State Department; Department of Justice; OFLC;

Public Health Service; War Shipping Administration; U.S. Employees Compensation Commission; Embassies and Consulates; and to such other governmental departments, agencies, or personnel officially stationed in or passing through the U.S. Zone or areas in liberated or neutral countries in which U.S. troops were operative. The Theater continued to furnish minimum essential supplies to embassies and legations upon a cash reimbursement basis, provided that the recipient assumed responsibility for transportation and security of the supplies in transit.

(33)

### 23. Supply to Displaced Persons.

a. The civil Supply Section reviewed Civil Affairs requirements for supplies to the end that only essential supplies should be imported from the United States and that army stocks in Europe should be used when possible. Arrangements were made during the third quarter of 1946 to turn over to OMGUS, for use in the care of displaced persons, subsistence stocks, clothing, tentage, canvas cots, and medical supplies which were excess to command requirements but had not been declared surplus.

(34)

b. During November a program was initiated whereby relief supplies valued at \$5,000,000 were transferred to the Army by the American Red Cross for use in displaced persons camps. In addition, 50,000 Junior Red Cross educational kits were made available by the Junior Red Cross in the United States. The Army was responsible for

the movement, warehousing, and guarding of these goods, and the allocation of them to camps. The Red Cross had been furnishing emergency care to displaced persons, since November 1944. (35)

c. During October, November, and December 51,200 Polish DP's in camps in the U.S. Zone were repatriated under a program which offered a 60-day food bonus to each. The program was renewed on 15 April 1947 and extended to include all Polish DP's in or out of camps in the U.S. Zone. The 60-day food supply was in addition to the regular ration for the journey and consisted of three cases of 10-in-1 rations per person regardless of age. During the first month 6,000 persons accepted the offer. The plan closed on 15 June, by which time a total of 30,330 were repatriated under the program.

d. A manufacturing program was initiated late in 1946 to provide employment and clothing for displaced persons. Both factory and in-camp projects were established. The cloth was to come largely from Civil Affairs stocks, supplemented by excess Quartermaster stocks and by procurement from the German economy. Contracts were made with twenty-two factories by Quartermaster procurement officers and approximately 1,000 DP's were employed. It was expected that two-thirds of the clothing needed by displaced persons for the next two years could be produced. (36)

#### 24. Midday Meal for German Employees.

a. German and Austrian civilians employed full time directly by the U.S. Army were provided a midday meal as a supplement to the

normal civilian ration. A circular dated 4 October 1946 required agencies operating on nonappropriated funds to reimburse the Army (37) for the cost of such meals.

b. Many Germans either refused employment or left their jobs with U.S. commercial firms which could not furnish midday meals. Such firms as Western Union and American Telegraph and Telephone, which provided services for the occupation forces, experienced serious losses of key employees. Community commanders were therefore authorized to provide midday meals to employees of such firms, which reimbursed the Army just as did agencies operating on nonappropriated funds. (38)

c. Not until April 1947 was it possible to provide a suitable travel ration for German railroad guards. This greatly improved the possibilities of obtaining qualified men for this important security work. (39)

d. After 1 March 1947 the midday meal furnished to maids, cooks, cleaning-women, firemen, gardeners, waitresses, entertainers, and other domestic help in quarters occupied by families, bachelor officers, and civilians, and in B-type messes and clubs was at no expense to the government. It was paid for instead on a monthly basis by those using the servants. (40)

## 25. Support of the International Military Tribunal.

As host nation the United States was responsible for providing all supplies and services incident to the International Military

Tribunal. Rations, quarters, medical and dental care, and transportation were furnished to members of all delegations. By direction of the President, the cost was borne by the War Department regardless of the department or agency incurring the costs. (41)

26. Nonappropriated Funds Agencies.

Regulations were issued, effective 1 July 1947, requiring revenue-producing quasi military agencies such as European Exchange Service, Stars and Stripes, Army Motion Picture Service, and EUCOM Civilian Show Circuit to become to a large extent self-supporting. The U.S. Army would continue to furnish office and warehouse facilities, utilities for normal operations, fuel for heating, and local and long distance communication service. Supplies and services were to be provided by the Army to such agencies on a cash reimbursement basis, except for such items of nonexpendable equipment as the chief of service concerned did not wish to sell, owing to limited availability. In such instances the property would be issued on a rental basis and the agency warned to make its own arrangements for replacements. Officers', enlisted men's, and civilian employees' clubs were also to be self-supporting, except that nonexpendable items of furniture and equipment might be issued to them on memorandum receipt. Facilities, utilities, and fuel for heating were to be furnished by military posts. All facilities, supplies, and equipment furnished commercial agencies were to be on a cash reimbursement basis. (42)

27. Local Procurement.

a. The Army's procurement activities in Europe can be divided into two main categories, requisitions on the Zone of the Interior and procurement from German, Allied, and neutral sources. The first was a responsibility of the Requirements and Stock Control Section of the Supply Branch and the latter was supervised by the Procurement Section of the Civil Branch of the Office of SS&P. With the emphasis on economy in all Theater activities, local procurement assumed more and more importance. This was true particularly in Germany, where supplies procured locally were charged to the local budget and did not require any expenditure of appropriated funds. By July 1946 the policy was to procure supplies from the United States (43) only when it was impossible to obtain them locally. Procurement teams operating under policies laid down by the Office of SS&P and representing the chiefs of services normally obtained supplies from local sources.

b. The bulk of procurement was "headquarters procurement," based on allocations made to meet Theater requirements submitted by the chiefs of services on a quarterly basis. During the third quarter of 1946, operational responsibility for local procurement was delegated to Headquarters, Continental Base Section, and all the services were

instructed to organize their procurement teams accordingly. In some cases the purchasing and contracting officers continued to operate from Theater Headquarters, but in most cases they moved to Headquarters, Continental Base Section, at Bad Nauheim, and in a few cases policy-making groups were also moved. Spot or emergency procurement was made by purchasing and contracting officers of units. Because of the strictly controlled German economy, Theater regulations required that all procurement of items rationed in the German civilian economy be approved by OMGUS.

(44)

c. In most instances, when contracts were negotiated in European countries other than Germany and appropriated funds were obligated, the outstanding point raised by the contractor was the type of currency in which payment was to be made. This matter was considered in a number of conferences conducted by the G-4 Division, USFET, and purchasing and contracting officers and the technical services were instructed to advise contractors in all instances that payment would be made in the national currency of the country in which the contract was negotiated. Regardless of the insistence of the contractors, contracts could not call for U.S. dollars unless prior approval had been obtained from Headquarters, USFET.

(45)

d. Transition from the uncontrolled procurement which existed during and immediately after the end of hostilities to the system prescribed in SOP N. 75, issued in March 1946, was difficult. At the time of the Theater reorganization on 15 March 1947, the



Standing Operating Procedure was revised to reduce local procurement of supplies by units and attached agencies, to tighten control of all procurement, and to require careful planning and coordination of procurement with Military Government and bipartite agencies. Resources boards were established at zone, Land, and local levels to settle differences between Army and Military Government agencies arising from procurement and use of indigenous resources, including manpower and real estate. Each board consisted of two members, one from Military Government and one from the Army. The Director of SS&P was designated the military member of the zone board, and the Procurement Section of the Office of SS&P furnished the board secretary. (46)

28. Effect of Theater Reorganization on Procurement.

The supply system established in February 1947 by SOP No. 98 returned operational control of headquarters procurement to the chiefs of services. Although Continental Base Section did not become inoperative until 15 May 1947, the turn-over of responsibilities to chiefs of services began on 15 March. Transfer of individual service activities was completed by the following dates: 15 March--Information and Education Service, Army Exchange Service, Special Services, and Medical Corps; 15 April--Chemical and Signal Corps; 15 May--Ordnance, Quartermaster, Transportation, and the Engineer Corps. The Commanding General, Continental Base Section, acting as Deputy Director of SS&P, supervised the turn-over, so as to insure continuity of operations. (47)

29. Effect of Economic Merger of British and U.S. Zones.

The economic merger of the U.S. and British Zones of Germany, which became effective 1 January 1947, opened new sources of supply. After that date, assured assistance from and coordination with the British forces facilitated and expedited procurement in the British Zone. At the same time, the British forces were able to procure supplies with a minimum of restrictions in the U.S. Zone. (48)

a. During the fall of 1945, unsuccessful efforts were made to work out an export-import pool on a quadripartite basis. In September 1945 the U.S. and British elements of the Allied Control Authority agreed on a pooling of export proceeds from their respective zones. This was particularly advantageous to the United States, since the principal item obtained from the British Zone was coal. The British Zone had exported \$71,000,000 worth of coal to the U.S. Zone by 1 April 1946, against approximately \$4,000,000 worth of agricultural, chemical, and industrial equipment received from the U.S. Zone. As a result, the British expressed their dissatisfaction with the agreement and during November and December 1946 efforts were made to reconcile the problems and make a long-range plan which would have the effect of reducing the appropriated-funds requirements for supporting Germany for both the United States and the United Kingdom. The resulting Bizonal Merger Agreement provided that the two countries were equal partners in the economic administration of their respective zones, and that a program should be devised to make Germany a self-sustaining nation in three years. (49)

b. All resources of the two zones were pooled and German administrative agencies established under the joint control of the two Military Governments. The financial responsibility for the cost of imports after 31 December 1946 and for stocks on hand at that time already financed by the respective governments were to be shared equally by the two governments. Imports were divided into two categories: those required to prevent disease and unrest, which were to be financed in decreasing amounts by appropriated funds; and those that were necessary if the area was to achieve self-sufficiency by the end of 1949. The latter included raw materials, regardless of how they were financed. Reimbursement of cost incurred by the two governments for their respective zones before 1 December, and for the entire area thereafter, were to be recovered from future German exports as soon as possible. It was agreed that displaced persons would be maintained, out of normal supplies and imports available to the German economy, at the level provided for the German population, but that if either one of the two governments wished to supplement that support, for political or humane reasons, this would be a unilateral undertaking. Transfer of military supplies to the German economy still had to be justified by Military Government and accountability ceased when the property was delivered, but the method of clearance was changed slightly, as the approval of the bipartite agency (50) was required as well.

c. It was agreed that, when requests were submitted for transfer of goods to the German economy, the Requirements and Allocations Branch of Economics Division, OMGUS, would coordinate with the bizonal agencies and advise Headquarters, USFET, into which category the requested transfer fell. Headquarters, USFET, would then act upon the request, determining whether the supplies were in fact available over and above military requirements and balancing the requests of Military Government, of U.S. Forces, Austria, and of Civil Affairs for the support of displaced persons. It was anticipated that some supplies would be turned over to the German economy by the U.S. forces which the British would not match. These transfers also would be charged against the export-import fund, but priority for their payment would be lower. Since it would not always be possible to determine whether the supplies transferred for displaced persons served to support them at a level beyond that of the German population, the War Department approved a plan whereby the Army was allowed to continue to make transfers for displaced persons, the value to be adjusted against the export-import funds or to be considered as a general occupation cost, decision to be made by OMGUS and Headquarters, USFET, as soon as possible after the transfer. The Office of the Director of Civil Affairs was to work out with OMGUS the criteria for determining into which category transferred goods fell.

(51)

d. A significant change in records procedure became effective 1 February 1947. After that date, quantitative receipts were made at depots and forwarded to OMGUS through the chiefs of services rather than through military government channels as before. The data on the quantitative receipts were used in the offices of chiefs of services as the basis for the report to the War Department on excess property transferred to the German economy and for the price determination made by the chiefs of services and the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner. When the price had been determined the documents were forwarded to Military Government, so that the transfer price could be charged against the export-import account. (52)

e. In order to integrate the requirements of the U.S. and British military forces and the requirements of Germany for internal use and export, the Bipartite Economic Control Group at Minden held several conferences to consider procurement procedures which would be applicable to both zones and supersede the current standing operating procedures of the respective forces. It was proposed that a central German supply agency be established to effect procurement for both forces. Requirements would be prepared on a quarterly basis by both the U.S. and British forces and then submitted to the German Bizonal Supply Agency, rather than to the respective Military Governments. The German agency was to review the requirements, make necessary production assignments to each of the forces, and initiate production through contracts executed by the latter on behalf of the military

forces. The agency also was to take steps to expedite production, arrange for facilities and raw materials and, in general, supervise the production program. The responsibility of the military forces was to be restricted to making funds available from their budgets, providing the raw materials not available in the German economy or the funds for their purchase, conducting technical inspections at plants to insure that specifications were being met, and accepting  
(53)  
the completed products.

30. Bipartite Economic Council, Germany.

This agency was officially organized, partially staffed, and conducted limited operations for four months. At the end of that period the plan was dropped, by action of the Bipartite Economic Council, Germany, because unavailability of satisfactory German employees and other operational difficulties made the plan impracticable.

## Chapter XVI

### DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE

(This chapter, classified  
SECRET, is included in  
Volume VI of this work)

## Chapter XVII

# DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS, PLANS, ORGANIZATION, AND TRAINING

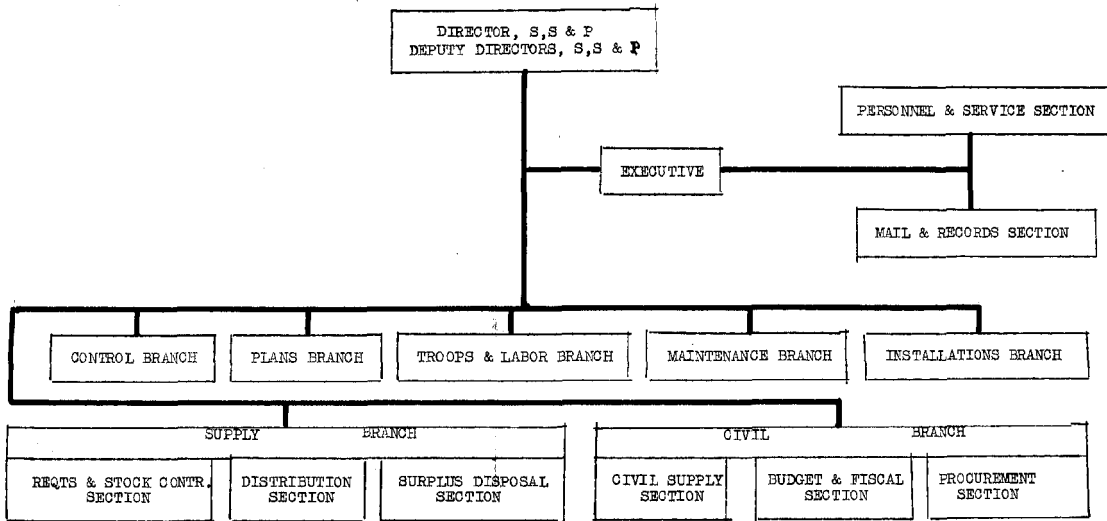
(This chapter, classified  
SECRET, is included in  
Volume VI of this work)



## Chapter XVIII

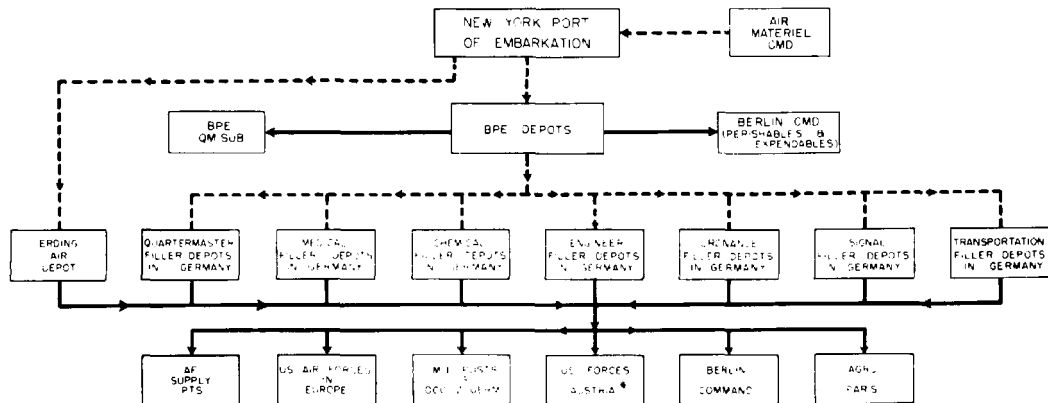
# DIRECTOR OF SERVICES, SUPPLY, AND PROCUREMENT

SERVICE SUPPLY & PROCUREMENT DIVISION  
FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION



# SUPPLY CHANNELS FOR EUROPEAN COMMAND

AS OF 30 JUN 1947



US FORCES AUSTRIA IS SUPPLIED BY FILLER DEPOTS LOCATED IN S.W. GERMANY

ALL FILLER DEPOTS ARE UNDER COMMAND OF THE CHIEF OF TECHNICAL SERVICES

## G-4 DIVISION FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF G-4  
DEPUTIES A/C OF S. G-4

10. SEPTEMBER 1956  
C. S. MAGWOOD  
MAJOR GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY  
ARMED 0/3. 0-4

**Notes:** Duration relative to transportation arrangements are governed by the Master List of Transportation, as the team authorized to act for the US at a UN or other meeting.

PERS. & SERVICE SECTION

1. Handle all papers concerning military and civilian personnel.
2. Promote and increase civilian supplies.
3. Maintain personnel records.
4. Maintain civilian property records.
5. Operate reproduction service.

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

- 1. Acquire the Chiefs and Deputy Chiefs of the  
Council by participating in discussions on  
Partisan policy.
- 2. Develop the sense of responsibility for actions  
and assignment of actions where appropriate
- 3. Develop working communications in letters  
proper channels and conformity with  
established procedures and standards.
- 4. Develop the training and education system.

## MAIL &amp; RECORDS SECTION

1. Proceeds all loaning not entering communism.
2. Reincarnate capitalism and fallacy of a / meeting system.
3. Reincarnate economy control for an unbridled economy.
4. Reincarnate Reincarnate control.

## CONTROL BRANCH

SURVEY	SECTION
--------	---------

1. Inquiries and statistics usually originate from the U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force, and are subsequently filed in the defense section. Based on these analyses, foreign governments, particularly the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, and numerous other countries within the Western Hemisphere, have been alerted to the existence of defense groups indicated.
2. Numerous reports of the mobilization of defense forces and activities in Latin America, particularly in the Caribbean, have been received. These reports have been forwarded to the Defense Department and the State Department for their information.
3. The U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force have been alerted to the possibility of a defense group in the Caribbean, and the State Department has been alerted to the possibility of a defense group in the Caribbean.
4. The U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force have been alerted to the possibility of a defense group in the Caribbean, and the State Department has been alerted to the possibility of a defense group in the Caribbean.
5. The U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force have been alerted to the possibility of a defense group in the Caribbean, and the State Department has been alerted to the possibility of a defense group in the Caribbean.
6. The U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force have been alerted to the possibility of a defense group in the Caribbean, and the State Department has been alerted to the possibility of a defense group in the Caribbean.
7. The U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force have been alerted to the possibility of a defense group in the Caribbean, and the State Department has been alerted to the possibility of a defense group in the Caribbean.
8. The U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force have been alerted to the possibility of a defense group in the Caribbean, and the State Department has been alerted to the possibility of a defense group in the Caribbean.
9. The U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force have been alerted to the possibility of a defense group in the Caribbean, and the State Department has been alerted to the possibility of a defense group in the Caribbean.
10. The U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force have been alerted to the possibility of a defense group in the Caribbean, and the State Department has been alerted to the possibility of a defense group in the Caribbean.

## BRANCH

## STATISTICAL SECTION

4. Knowledge of statistical and computing systems of the division; capabilities and prepared statistical information required by agencies and headquarters outside of the division.
5. Computer, analysis and program files and statistical reports of the division for which it is responsible. Develops statistical presentation and information and programs in the accomplishment of its division mission and the preparation of reports and other documents.
6. Consistently performs all statistical procedures to ensure their timely and successful completion.
7. Drafts reports, graphs and other presentation for all activities of the division.

## PLANS BRANCH

1. Maintaining liaison with the War Department Theater General and Special staff, and with the command for the purpose of obtaining Theater level logistical planning requirements and data, and dissemination of data to other planning and operating agencies.
2. Liaison with the Theater Supervised Staff logistical planning.
3. Liaison and coordination logistical aspects of all major plans, operations and Theater programs summary, including long range forecasts and planning studies for the purpose of getting planning activities of subordinate commands.

## TR. &amp; LABOR RR

- [illegible]

## INST &amp; MAINTENANCE BRANCH

MAINTA DEP.OP. SECTION

3. Initiated or develops policies for and supervises work, recruiting, work, supply, and evaluation of all items of equipment.
4. Supervises all policies and standards for the maintenance of real estate, food, communication and other facilities.
5. Supervises preparation and issuance of work orders and instructions to all members of command.
6. Supervises the establishment of standards of serviceability of items of equipment.
7. Establishes maintenance inspection program.
8. Supervises all for and supervises military storage operations.
9. Supervises arrangements for the security of all military installations.
10. Supervises all loading, drying, and storage and baggage handling.

### INST. & ACCOMOD. SECTION

- [illegible]

S U P P L Y B R A N C H

DISTRIBUTION	SECTION
--------------	---------

- [illegible]

## REQMTS &amp; ST. CONTR. SECT

- [illegible]

## SURPL. PROP. &amp; DISP. SE

1. Institute policies and procedures and supervise activities pertaining to the collection, maintenance, disposition and distribution of evidence and property seized and reported when necessary.
2. Detectives and detective-in-charge direct activities of members of the detective and preventive units.
3. Supervise technical support activities through the "Crime" Unit.
4. Coordinate with Patrol officers and detective-in-charge on the status of individual or multiple warrants issued.

**PARIS LIAISON OFFICE**

2. maintained direct contact with Bill Galt, to insure that when support is informed of the pending problem, they, as well as support of the Galt, be notified and disposed of expeditiously in the best interest of Government.

# C I V I L B R A N C H

## CIVIL SUPPLY SECTION

- [illegible]

**PROCUREMENT SECTION**

- [illegible]

**BUDGET & FISCAL SECTION**

- [illegible]

1. EUCOM, SS&P, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47; G-4 Periodic Rpt, quarter ending 30 Sep 46.
2. GO 37, USFET, 21 Feb 47.
3. GO 48, USFET, 16 Mar 47.
4. Ltr, Hq, USFET, 25 Feb 46, AG 322, GCT AGED, subj: "Organization of U.S. Forces in the European Theater"; ltr, Hq, USFET, 27 Feb 47, file AGO, subj: "Plan for Reorganization of United States Forces, European Theater."
5. Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference Rpt, No 38, 10 Sep 46, and TCOM Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46.
6. Hq USFET, CofS, G-4, Logistical Planning Forecast, Jul 46-Jun 47.
7. USFET and CBS, G-4, Rpts of Opr, 1 Jul-31 Dec 46; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy CinC's Weekly Staff Conference, No 71, 6 May 47; No 78, 24 Jun 47; Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 63, 11 Mar 47; No 68, 15 Apr 47; No 72, 13 May 47; No 77, 17 Jun 47.
8. US Constabulary, QM, Rpt of Opr, Jul 46; ltr, USFET, 20 Sep 46, file AG RMJ-AGO, "Supply of QM Items and Services to Military Communities."
9. USFET, G-4, Weekly Staff Conference, 4 Feb 47; Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 59, 11 Feb 47; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy CinC's Weekly Staff Conference, No 1, 18 Mar 47.
10. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy CinC's Weekly Staff Conference, No 63, 11 Mar 47; USFET SOP No 98, 28 Feb 47, subj: "Theater Supply Procedure."
11. CBS, G-4 Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47; Hq, EUCOM, Deputy CinC's Weekly Staff Conference No 1, 18 Mar 47; EUCOM SS&P, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47.
12. G-4 Weekly Staff Conference, 11 Mar 47, "Organization and Function of the Theater Military Labor Service"; EUCOM, SS&P, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47.
13. Ibid.

14. Ibid.
15. USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference Rpt No 27, 25 Jun 46; No 38, 10 Sep 46; and EUCOM, SS&P Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47.
16. USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference Rpt, No 41, 1 Oct 46, p 21.
17. USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference Rpt, No 2, 14 Jan 47 and No 5, 4 Feb 47.
18. USFET, G-4 Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46, p 16.
19. EUCOM, SS&P Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47.
20. Ibid; EUCOM Deputy CinC's Weekly Staff Conference Rpt, No 18, 15 Jul 47.
21. EUCOM Deputy CinC's Weekly Staff Conference Rpt, No 5, 15 Apr 47.
22. EUCOM, SS&P Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47; EUCOM, SS&P Div, Statistical Summary, 30 Jun 47.
23. EUCOM Release No 79, 14 Apr 47, "Coal Being Stockpiled for Next Winter's Needs"; EUCOM, SS&P Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47; USFET Release No 58, 23 Jan 47, "Feb Coal Requirements in US Zone Reduced."
24. EUCOM, SS&P Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47.
25. Ibid.
26. EUCOM, SS&P Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47; TCOM Rpt of Opr, Jul-Sep 46; Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference Rpt, No 29, 9 Jul 46, No 38, 10 Sep 46.
27. Hq, USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference Rpt, No 61, 25 Feb 47.
28. Hq, EUCOM Deputy CinC's Weekly Staff Conference Rpt, No 75, 3 Jun 47.

29. Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference Rpt, No 37, 2 Sep 46; USFET G-4, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46; USFET Release No 84, 30 Jan 47, "ET Service Messes Studied by QM Survey Team-Improvement Reported."
30. USFET, Statistical Summary, 31 Jul 46 and 31 Aug 46.
31. USFET G-4, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46.
32. EUCOM Statistical Summary, 31 Jul 47.
33. Cir No 142, USFET, 27 Sep 46; G-4 Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 46.
34. USFET, G-4 Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46.
35. USFET Release No 36, 15 Jan 47, "5,000,000 in Red Cross Supplies to Be Used for DP Care."
36. G-4, Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 46.
37. Ibid.
38. Ibid.
39. EUCOM Release No 128, 30 Apr 47, "Germans Guarding Army Rail Supplies to Receive Noon Food."
40. EUCOM, SS&P, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47.
41. Ltr, USFET, 13 Aug 46, "Support of the International Military Tribunal."
42. Hq, EUCOM, Deputy CinC's Weekly Staff Conference Rpt, No 78 24 Jun 47.
43. G-4 Periodic Rpt, quarter ending 30 Sep 46.
44. Ibid; CBS, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 46; EUCOM, SS&P Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47.
45. TCQM Rpt of Opr, Jul-Sep 46.
46. EUCOM, SS&P Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47.

47. CBS, G-4 Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47; EUCOM, SS&P Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47; Hq EUCOM, Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference Rpt, No 1, 18 Mar 47.
48. Notes G-4 Weekly Staff Conference, 1 Feb 47, "Economic Bizonal Merger and Its Effect on Military Supplies"; EUCOM, SS&P Div, Rpt of Opr, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47.
49. Ibid.
50. Ibid.
51. Ibid.
52. Ibid.
53. Ibid.



## **Chapter XIX**

**DIRECTOR OF CIVIL AFFAIRS**

DIRECTOR OF CIVIL AFFAIRS

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS OF G-5 CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION

1. Organization at the Beginning of the Second Year of the Occupation.

a. Prior to 1 April 1946, the Office of Military Government in Germany was using personnel and agencies in somewhat similar functions in Berlin, to represent the U.S. element in the Allied Control Authority, and in Frankfurt, for the administration of the U.S. Zone. It was decided early in 1946 to consolidate these two functions in Berlin, but to leave a small G-5 Division in USFET Headquarters. The move to Berlin of all operational and policy branches of the Office of Military Government (US Zone) had been planned at USFET since the beginning of 1946. Maj. Gen. C. L. Adcock, Director of the Office of Military Government (US Zone), made an official announcement to this

effect at a staff meeting held on 15 February 1946, stating that a small G-5 Division would be set up in Frankfurt, to become a part of the Theater Commander's staff, the same as any other general staff division. Plans were formulated for the actual organization of the G-5 Division, and recommendations were made on the personnel to be included in it. (1)

b. A general order, published 7 March 1946 and effective 1 April, reactivated the G-5 Division, consolidated the Office of Military Government for Germany (US) (OMGUS), established a rear echelon of OMGUS in Frankfurt, and defined the respective functions of G-5 OMGUS. (2) On 1 April the Office of Military Government (US Zone) (3) ceased to exist. A preliminary organizational chart was published, showing the G-5 Division with two operating branches, Displaced Persons and Supply Control, and two liaison branches, Economic Affairs and Governmental Affairs, in addition to the Executive and Administrative Branches. (4) On 19 March a letter directive gave further instructions relative to the reorganization.

c. During the next months the organizational set-up of the G-5 Division remained substantially unchanged. The number of personnel assigned to the Division as of 1 July 1946 was 233. Col. Stanley R. Mickelsen was Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, and Col. William C. Baker, Jr., was Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5. (6)

2. Responsibilities, Duties, and Functions at the Beginning of the Second Year of the Occupation.

a. The chart showed the functional responsibilities of the  
(7)

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, to be:

(1) Provision of information and advice to Theater Commander and other staff divisions of USFET Headquarters on all Military Government and Civil Affairs activities affecting the U.S. Forces in the European Theater.

(2) Coordination of field forces responsibilities and activities with Military Government and Civil Affairs agencies and activities.

(3) Maintenance of necessary liaison with the Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.).

(4) Supervision of control, maintenance, and care of Displaced Persons in the U.S. Zone and their repatriation in accordance with announced policies in accordance with the arrangements of the Combined Repatriation Executive of the Allied Control Authority for coordinating group movements between the U.S. Zone and other zones or countries outside of Germany.

(5) Coordination of UNRRA activities and necessary liaison with UNRRA (U.S. Zone) and UNRRA (Germany).

(6) Supervision of Theater Civil Affairs matters in countries other than Germany.

b. Functional responsibilities of G-5 Division had not changed substantially since the reactivation on 1 April 1946. The chart at the end of this chapter indicates the functions of the various branches of the Division.

3. Changes in Organization and Functions during the Second Year of the Occupation.

a. By verbal instruction of the Chief of Staff, Headquarters,

USFET, 30 November 1946, G-5 was given staff responsibility for the disposition of civilian internees held in U.S.-controlled civilian internment enclosures in the US Zone, Germany. The Civilian Internee Branch was activated 2 December 1946, with Col. William H. Speidel, GSC, as chief. He was assisted by two officers and three enlisted (8) men.

(9)

b. Functions of the Branch were:

(1) To inform the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, on all matters pertaining to the status of civilian internees, including categorization, places of confinement, camp population, and progress made to effect liquidation from U.S. custody.

(2) To prepare plans and staff studies necessary to effect the publication of directives providing for the release of civilian internees from United States custody or their transfer to German authorities or foreign nations.

(3) To provide for coordination, among appropriate general and special staff divisions, OMGUS, and headquarters of field forces involved, of all staff memorandums and studies on all matters pertaining to the disposition of internees held in civilian internment enclosures.

(4) To prepare routine correspondence pertinent to the disposition of civilian internees under US custody.

c. With this change and other minor changes in the organization of G-5, the total personnel of the Division, assigned and

(10)  
attached, increased from 233 on 1 July to 253 on 31 December 1946.

d. Early in 1947 plans were made for the reorganization, effective 15 March 1947, of the US forces in the European Theater. On 10 March 1947 a general order redesignated the G-5 Division, USFET, as the Civil Affairs Division (CAD), European Command (EUCOM), and announced the staff assignment of Col. Stanley R. Mickelsen as Director of Civil Affairs.  
(11)

e. On 20 March 1947 the Administration Branch of Civil Affairs Division was dissolved and its personnel and functions were assigned to the office of the Executive.  
(12) On 21 April 1947 the Plans Branch was dissolved and its personnel and functions were also assigned to the office of the Executive.  
(13) Effective 2 June 1947, all matters, except supply, handled by Operations Section, Civil Affairs Division, Heidelberg, were transferred to Displaced Persons Branch, Civil Affairs Division, EUCOM.  
(14)

#### 4. Coordination between Staff Divisions and OMGUS.

a. Direct Coordination. Direct coordination was to be effected between EUCOM and OMGUS on the following:  
(15)

(1) Matters involving coordination with the Armed Forces Division, the Naval Adviser, the Director of Public Information, or the Deputy Director of Intelligence in OMGUS.

(2) Matters involving command, military government personnel, administration and military government organizational supply and services.

(3) Military Government budget, accounts, audits, and personnel allocations and control.

(4) Any cases in which European Command standing operating procedures authorized direct channels.

(5) Matters pertaining to submission of military requirements and the allocation of production assignment for local procurement.

5. Principal Problems during the Second Year of the Occupation.

a. Personnel. At the time of reactivation of G-5 Division on 1 April 1946, grades and ratings estimated to be surplus were released by the Division. The requirements for the new Division were based on minimum estimates and were so established as to force even further economies in personnel. Two months after reactivation it was evident that the original estimates were too low. This was especially apparent after it was decided at governmental level to continue military responsibility indefinitely in displaced-persons. Prior planning had been predicated upon the termination of this activity by midsummer of 1946. As the dissolution of UNRRA was imminent, indications were that the entire burden of displaced-persons operations would fall on the military. The complexity of the problem (16) was increased in many cases by the political implications. By the end of the second year of the occupation, the number of personnel in the Division had increased from 233 to 399 and the earlier shortage (17) was somewhat relieved.

b. Supply. The maintenance of an adequate supply of food was one of the major problems connected with the displaced-persons program. In accordance with the USFET-UNRRA agreement of 19 February 1946, Theater Headquarters continued to be responsible for provision of basic supplies, accommodations, transportation, and certain other services for displaced persons.

#### REVIEW OF IMPORTANT FUNCTIONS OF BRANCHES OF G-5 CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION

### 6. Displaced Persons.

#### a. General.

(1) Even before the complete cessation of hostilities, the welfare of displaced persons became the sole mission of certain whole tactical army units. Providing basic food, shelter, and clothing for the liberated persons required energetic organization and planning. Although the redeployment program reduced military personnel strength, the Army continued with its responsibility for the care and disposition of displaced persons. To assist the Army, teams of UNRRA personnel were assigned to take over the administration of displaced-  
(18)  
persons assembly centers.

(2) The general situation with respect to the care and control of displaced persons remained basically unchanged throughout the second year of the occupation, but numerous changes took place in



administration, and indications pointed to additional major changes by the summer of 1947. At the UNRRA Council in Geneva, Switzerland, in August 1946, UNRRA decided to continue displaced-persons operations until 30 June 1947, but with the definite understanding that such participation would not be extended beyond this date. In the meantime, UNRRA undertook to reduce drastically its Class I personnel (persons recruited from countries outside of Germany and employed in an administrative and supervisory capacity). This brought about a change in the system of assembly-center administration in that Class I employees were organized into supervisory teams, with each team responsible for twenty to thirty assembly centers, and the administrative posts in assembly centers were filled by trained displaced persons (Class II employees).  
(19)

(3) Special efforts were made to bring about an orderly transfer to a successor agency of the major responsibilities previously assumed by UNRRA and the military authorities, or for the latter to assume full responsibility for operation in event no successor to UNRRA was established. With a view to stabilizing the population and administrative aspects of the displaced-persons operation, two major policies were established and put into effect. First, further admissions to assembly centers in the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria and furnishing of gratuitous care and maintenance to new applicants was discontinued as of 21 April 1947, with certain exceptions permitted for hardship cases.  
(20) Secondly, a program for consolidation of housing facilities

of displaced persons was initiated early in June 1947.

(4) The International Refugee Organization (IRO) was proposed by the United Nations Organization for the purpose of giving material or protective assistance to bona fide displaced persons and refugees pending their voluntary repatriation or their resettlement and rehabilitation in new countries. The Constitution of IRO, providing the form of its organization and its first year's budget, beginning 1 July 1947, and defining its functions and the persons who would be eligible for its assistance, was adopted by the Council of United Nations on 15 December 1946 at Flushing Meadow, New York. Fifteen signatories were obtained during the latter part of May 1947, assuring, upon ratification by respective governments, seventy-five percent of the budget. To avoid the possibility of any break in the continuity of operations pending activation of IRO, the Preparatory Commission of IRO (PCIRO) agreed to invoke that portion of the Agreement on Interim Measures established by the United Nations Assembly in May 1947 which provided for the Preparatory Commission itself to assume, effective 1 July 1947, the functions, activities, and general responsibilities of UNRRA and the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees (IGCR).

(22)

(5) In order to preserve continuity and to retain personnel experienced in displaced-persons operations, the entire G-5 Section and the Quartermaster Special Projects Section of Headquarters, Third U.S. Army, were combined to form the 7750 DP Operational Group

under the direct staff supervision of the Civil Affairs Division. Upon the inactivation of the Third U.S. Army 15 April 1947, this group continued to exercise operational control of all displaced-persons affairs in the U.S. Zone of Germany formerly exercised by the Third U.S. Army. Although under direct control of Civil Affairs Division, this group remained in Heidelberg until 26 May 1947, when all but supply personnel had been transferred elsewhere or integrated into the Displaced Persons Branch in Frankfurt. A special Operations Section (23) of the Supply Control Branch continued operations in Heidelberg.

(6) The Displaced Persons Police Schools established at Stuttgart and Regensburg by Third U.S. Army were continued in operation by the 7750 DP Operations Group, and later by CAD, for the (24) training of displaced persons as police.

(7) The Liaison Office with the Central Committee of Liberated Jews in the U.S. Zone of Germany, located in Munich, functioned under Third U.S. Army, 7750 DP Operations Group, and EUCOM (25) Headquarters.

b. Population.

(1) The over-all population of United Nations displaced-persons assembly centers continued its trend of preceding months and rose to a peak of 410,000 in early October 1946 and then decreased to a total of 376,000 at the end of December. An additional 142,000 displaced persons were reported living in the German economy, and (26) 34,000 were employed in civilian labor service units. As of 30 June 1947, there was a total of 481,000 United Nations displaced

persons accounted for in and out of camps in the U.S. area of control in Germany, in addition to 37,000 employed in civilian labor service units. The in-camp population on 30 June 1947 was 333,000, having decreased by 30,000 during April, May, and June. The steady decline in population was attributed to repatriation, resettlement activity, screening-out of ineligible, and to the fact that new applicants were not admitted to assembly centers after 21 April 1947. <sup>(27)</sup> The graph at the end of this chapter indicates the population trends in United Nations DP assembly centers from 1 January 1946 through 31 July 1947.

(2) As a result of the continuing influx of persecutees fleeing from eastern Europe, the in-camp Jewish population increased from 55,000 to 125,000 during the last six months of 1946. Approximately 45,000 Jewish infiltrates were transferred from the U.S. Zone of Austria to the U.S. Zone of Germany in organized movements when facilities in Austria became overtaxed and unable to absorb more people. A much smaller number of Jews was transferred from the U.S. Sector of Berlin for the same reason. Unauthorized infiltration of individuals and groups was also heavy during this period. Starting in July 1946, the mass infiltration reached a peak of over 1,000 persons per day in August and September, but it had subsided by the end of 1946. <sup>(28)</sup>

c. Repatriation.

(1) Over 100,000 United Nations displaced persons were repatriated during the period from 1 July to 31 December 1946. In addition, nearly 30,000 Austrian, Italian, and ex-enemy displaced

persons were returned to their homelands. Over 91,000 Polish DP's returned to Poland, the main movements taking place during late summer (29) and early fall. A program of intensive repatriation was inaugurated as of 1 October 1946 for all Polish DP's, in or outside assembly centers or in labor service units in the U.S. areas of control in Germany and Austria or employed by Western Base Section in liberated areas. Excluded from this program were Polish displaced persons who volunteered for repatriation after conviction by Military Government (30) courts or military courts martial. Sixty-day rations were offered to each Polish DP who returned home during the period from 1 October through 31 December 1946. Approximately 51,000 persons from the above-mentioned took advantage of the offer. Although the sixty-day ration offer was an inducement, the decisions to return home were attributed more directly to information from Poland, persuasive propaganda, and mass psychology. The breaking-up of many groups, necessary to achieve consolidation of centers, also had an effect in inducing repatriation. Most of the Polish nationals who remained in the United Nations DP assembly centers at the end of 1946 were persons (31) who would not return to Poland under conditions existing there.

(2) During the first half of 1947 there was a sharp decrease in the number of displaced persons returned to their homelands. Repatriation results indicated that the remaining DP's in the U. S. Zone of Germany did not desire repatriation,

mainly because of political, economic, or religious conditions existing  
(32)  
in their homelands. In an effort to encourage maximum voluntary  
repatriation, Theater Headquarters and UNRRA completed plans to  
initiate on 15 April 1947 a repatriation drive among all United Nations  
displaced persons. Sixty-day rations were again offered, this time  
(33)  
to Poles, Balts, Yugoslavs, and Soviets. Distribution was to be  
made by UNRRA at the reception points where the repatriates became  
(34)  
the responsibility of the respective national governments. As only  
18,224 displaced persons were repatriated during the two-months drive,  
further recourse to such incentives was considered inadvisable. Of  
(35)  
the number repatriated, 17,280 were Poles. The graph at the end of  
this chapter illustrates the trends in repatriation of United Nations  
displaced persons between 1 January 1946 and 31 July 1947.

d. Resettlement.

(1) The Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees (IGCR)  
was responsible for developing programs for resettlement of displaced  
persons. An international agency constituted and supported by  
several governments, including the United States, the IGCR was charged  
with the international development of immigration and resettlement  
(36)  
opportunities for displaced persons. It operated in the U.S. areas  
of control with the approval of the Commander in Chief.

(2) During the period from 1 July through 31 December  
1946, nearly 8,000 persons were resettled in other countries. The  
majority of these persons were Jewish refugees who went to the United

States under President Truman's limited immigration program. Small numbers were accepted in Palestine, Latin America, and elsewhere under restricted quotas. (37)

(3) Early in 1947 an agreement developed by EUCOM Headquarters with the Belgian Government was concluded by the latter and IGCR, to permit settlement in Belgium of 20,000 coal miners and their families. A group of 422 men, mostly Ukrainians, with a smaller number of Poles and Balts, comprised the first shipment, which departed from the U.S. Zone on 10 April. During the months of April, May, and June a total of 13,146 men accepted the terms of the agreement and were moved to Belgium. In June 1947 plans were formulated for the movement of the first family groups to join the wage earners in early July 1947, ninety days after the departure of the men, in accordance with the terms of the agreement. (38)

(4) During the first half of 1947 agreements for resettlement of displaced persons were also concluded with the Netherlands, Canada, Norway, France, and Brazil. Also developed mainly by EUCOM Headquarters, an agreement was reached between the IGCR and the French Government on 10 June 1947 covering large scale recruitment of United Nations displaced persons from the U.S. Zone of Germany for resettlement and employment in France. French authorities indicated a desire for up to 50,000 worker-immigrants. The agreement was similar to the Belgian/IGCR agreement but offered, in addition to mining, opportunities for industrial, agricultural, and domestic employment without restriction as to categories and numbers involved. Under the

agreement, after sixty days in the case of mine-workers and after ninety days in other cases, workers could be joined by their immediate families. They would enjoy the same salaries and other advantages as French workers in the same profession and region and would enjoy the same rights and liberties as all other foreigners living in France. Recruitment of displaced persons was expected to begin in late July or (39) early August 1947.

(5) During the first six months of 1947 a total of 9,283 displaced persons were resettled in the United States under the President's immigration plan. During the same period, over 19,000 persons were resettled in various other countries, as compared to an (40) over-all total of 11,400 during the entire year of 1946. The graph at the end of this chapter indicates the progress in resettlement of United Nations displaced persons between 1 January 1946 and 31 July 1947.

e. Screening.

(1) A screening program was initiated on 1 June 1946 to determine the eligibility of all persons registered in assembly centers for United Nations DP care and treatment. Generally, the screening was designed to eliminate war criminals, collaborators, illegal assembly-center residents, voluntary immigrants into Germany, enemy and ex-enemy nonpersecutees, and other imposters. The program was carried out by over thirty special military screening teams and several special appeal (41) boards.

(2) Since nearly all persecutees were eligible for



gratuitous care, Jews were not screened. The program was completed, insofar as initial screening of assembly-center residents was concerned, on 2 June 1947. Appeals were accepted up to 30 June 1947 for future use by IRO. Five Admission Control Centers continued to screen new applicants to determine eligibility for admittance to assembly centers  
(42)  
as hardship cases.

(3) U.S. Army screening personnel was maintained at the admission control centers pending assumption of operational responsibility by IRO. A final recapitulation of the screening program indicated that 319,449 displaced persons were screened, 39,403 were  
(43)  
found ineligible, 30,459 were evicted, and 547 were arrested.

f. Employment.

(1) During the second half of 1946 intensive efforts were made to increase opportunities for self-support and to place displaced persons in jobs. A DP clothing-manufacturing program was initiated late in 1946. The project was approved by OMGUS for the manufacture of approximately two-thirds of the total clothing requirements for displaced persons during a two-year period. Cloth and other materials for DP clothing came largely from Civil Affairs/Military Government stocks, supplemented by such items as could be made available by the Quartermaster from excess military stocks or by local procurement from  
(44)  
the German economy.

(2) To assist displaced persons to rehabilitate themselves, special attention was given in 1947 to making various employment

opportunities available throughout the U.S. Zone of Germany. Employment figures during the first half of 1947 were as follows: employed in civilian labor service units, 38,000; employed by UNRRA (on Bürgermeister payrolls), 32,000; UNRRA Class II employees (former displaced persons performing supplemental duties in an administrative and supervisory capacity), 700; work projects (not on payroll but receiving additional amenities as work incentive), 71,000; employed by United States Army as individuals, 11,000 persons; and miscellaneous employment, 9,000. In addition to these numbers, a vocational training school program was established to provide training opportunities for approximately 14,000 persons at one time. (45)

g. Tracing. The UNRRA U.S. Zone Bureau of Documents and Tracing continued to be charged with the mission of tracing upon request, United Nations nationals and persons assimilated to them in status and of engaging in search activities for documentary evidence pertaining to such persons. UNRRA was responsible for coordinating activities of all agencies, organizations, and persons interested in tracing and searching in the zone, and for organizing a search for records concerning displaced persons. During the first six months of 1947 the Bureau handled more than 35,000 requests for tracing missing displaced persons, including approximately 5,000 unaccompanied children under the age of eighteen years. By the end of June 1947 about 30 tons of documents had already been processed, approximately 80 tons of documents were on hand to be processed, and it was estimated that 110

tens of documents were yet to be received from German sources alone.

## 7. Governmental Affairs.

a. Civil Affairs. Soon after the end of the war, Allied nations began to relinquish their emergency economic powers, to institute strict customs controls, and otherwise to return to prewar conditions. As agreements concluded with these nations to cover civil affairs during hostilities did not fit the changed conditions, new agreements had to be negotiated on such matters as were still of interest to U.S. forces. A customs agreement was concluded with Belgium late in 1946, and aspects of another civil affairs agreement between that country and the United States were being discussed at the end of the year. (47)

A proposed civil affairs agreement with France was submitted to the War Department, and also a new customs agreement with the Netherlands, similar to the one concluded with Belgium, covering taxation, criminal jurisdiction, and other matters relating to U.S. forces. (48) In January 1947 the War Department authorized Theater Headquarters to negotiate and conclude the customs agreement with the Netherlands. (49)

## b. Public Safety.

(1) Early in the second year of the occupation there was a gradual shift of responsibility for the maintenance of law and order from U.S. military personnel to the German police. The policy of USFET and Military Government was to support and encourage the German police in an effort to raise their efficiency and morale. A directive was

issued to major commands concerning an ordinance issued by the three German Länder, effective 30 October 1946, which required registration of all German nationals, aliens, and stateless persons in the U.S. Zone and introduction of a uniform identification card, Deutsche Kennkarte. Major commands were advised that primary responsibility for the enforcement of the ordinance rested with the German police and that it was not desired that military law-enforcing personnel check Germans for the sole purpose of determining their registration status. When military law-enforcing personnel had occasion to check Germans for other reasons, they were to arrest any person not in possession of the Kennkarte and (50) turn him over to the German police for disposition. A directive published 26 September 1946 required major commands to instruct military personnel in charge of road-block and check-point operations to limit their activities insofar as German police vehicles were concerned to establishing that the occupants of such vehicles were members of an official police organization, except in specific instances where there (51) might be evidence to warrant a search.

(2) Some subordinate commanders were causing an unnecessary burden to be placed upon the German authorities by requesting large numbers of German police to be assigned as guards on military installations and supplies. In order to relieve this situation, major commanders were authorized to arm carefully vetted German civilian guards to safeguard military supplies and installations when there was (52) insufficient military personnel to perform this duty. On 1 March 1947

this policy was amended to permit Military Government to employ German  
(53)  
police to guard Military Government installations and supplies.

(3) As a result of increased motor vehicle traffic, both  
zonal and interzonal, new regulations were made to standardize and  
facilitate travel. Early in 1947 the Office of Military Government  
published an ordinance which specified the speed limits for motor  
vehicles operated by all persons within the U.S. Zone of Germany--with  
the exception of members of the armed forces of the United Nations.  
These speed limits coincided with those established by USFET for  
(54)  
military vehicles. Interzonally, an agreement was reached to  
discontinue border-control inspections between the U.S. and British  
Zones and to lift censorship restrictions on movement of communications  
(55)  
between the two zones.

(4) In the first phase of the occupation it was necessary  
that possession by Germans of items of U.S. manufacture be considered  
prima facie evidence of illegal acquisition and that Germans be re-  
quired to show that they had acquired the items legally. With the  
opening of channels of communication between Germany and other countries,  
receipt of relief parcels and Cooperative for American Remittances to  
Europe, Inc. (CARE) 10-in-1 rations, and distribution of excess food  
items from quartermaster stocks, Germans were able to obtain U.S.-made  
items legally. In September a letter directive was issued permitting  
Germans to possess such items unless specific evidence indicated illegal  
(56)  
acquisition. In the summer of 1947 another directive was published to

clarify the procedure for check- and search-operations in United Nations DP assembly centers and to explain how displaced persons and the indigenous population might legally possess Military Payment Certificates. (57) It was pointed out that there were many legitimate ways in which German civilians and displaced persons might acquire U.S.-manufactured goods.

(5) By the end of June 1947 approximately 10,000 displaced persons were being used as camp policemen in the assembly centers in the U.S. Zone of Germany. These camp policemen were given training at two police schools located at Stuttgart and Regensburg, (58) where they were indoctrinated with democratic police methods being used by the U.S. law-enforcement agencies and where cooperation with the U.S. military law-enforcement personnel was stressed.

c. Legal.

(1) In August 1946 a directive was issued on "Maintenance of Law and Order Among United Nations Displaced Persons," intended to tighten disciplinary control over displaced persons, to reduce overcrowding of prisons in the U.S. Zone, and to eliminate undesirable displaced persons from the zone. This directive made provision for both voluntary and forcible repatriation of certain United Nations displaced persons convicted by Military Government courts and for establishment of detention centers administered by the U.S. Army and a long-term penal institution administered by OMGUS. Displaced persons sentenced to a term of imprisonment by intermediate or general Military Government

courts became subject to forcible repatriation, with the exception of stateless persons, persecutees, and those persons who could prove that, if they were forcibly repatriated, they would suffer a punishment disproportionate to the crime committed. Every displaced person sentenced to imprisonment, irrespective of the length of the term, was permitted to volunteer for repatriation any time after trial and before expiration of the sentence.

(2) In April 1946 the Treasury Department relaxed restrictions imposed by the "Trading with the Enemy Act" and corresponding changes were necessary in Theater regulations, comprehensive circular was published in September on "Prohibited and Permitted  
(60)  
Commercial Transactions in the European Theater." In line with the return of the liberated countries toward normal peacetime status, restrictions on commercial transactions in these areas were removed except for the general prohibition against engaging in a trade or business and the specific prohibition against dealing in foreign currency. For the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria, specific rules governing commercial transactions and activities by an individual in his own name or as an agent were established in regard to real property, tangible personal property, barter, gifts, dealing in currencies or stocks and bonds, and engaging in professions, trades, or industry.

(3) A directive on "Arrest, Search and Seizure of All Persons in the US Occupied Zone of Germany" was issued in November 1946 for the purpose of establishing a uniform procedure to be followed by

law-enforcement agencies. This directive provided in detail for the disposition of persons after arrest according to the status of the arrested person, such as U.S. and Allied nationals, German and enemy nationals, and permanent residents of the U.S. Zone, displaced persons, (61) and persons enjoying diplomatic status.

(4) A U.S. court for civil actions was established in Stuttgart on the basis of a plan submitted to Military Government. The jurisdiction of the court when first established was limited to trial of civil suits arising out of accidents involving motor vehicles owned by U.S., Allied, or German individuals. Eventually, the jurisdiction (62) was extended to the hearing of Rhine navigation matters.

(5) The purchase, sale, transfer, lease, rental, or use of any motor vehicle in the U.S. Zone owned by a German individual, a German commercial or governmental agency, a displaced or stateless person, or an alien resident of the zone was prohibited in May 1947. (63) to all persons subject to Military Law.

(6) In April 1947 an Extradition Board was established in Berlin, staffed by members of OMGUS. This became the final authority for granting or refusing extradition of individuals from the U.S. area (64) of control for crimes involving felonies other than war crimes.

(7) In view of the great number of special problems constantly arising in connection with Jewish displaced persons, involving matters peculiar to them as a group, it was deemed advisable in September 1946 to extend recognition to the Central Committee for



Liberated Jews, which had headquarters at Munich. The Committee was authorized to advise and submit recommendations to the Theater Commander on such welfare, relief, and charitable matters as concerned the individuals it represented. (65)

d. Information Control. In November 1946 over-all responsibility for all publishing activities by and for displaced persons, with the exception of school books and assembly center bulletins of limited content, was assumed by G-5 Division. Technical control was delegated to the Information Control Division of Land Offices of Military Government, which was requested, within certain limitations, to grant the necessary publishing licenses. Under this arrangement for joint control, and with the cooperation of UNHRA, the Allied Contact Section, USFET, the Polish Repatriation Commission, and other interested official groups, licenses for twenty-two newspapers and twenty-eight magazines had been processed by the end of June 1947. (66)

Complete operational control of all publishing activities by and for displaced persons was assumed by Civil Affairs Division on 28 April 1947. (67)

#### 8. Civilian Internees.

a. As of 1 July 1946, 69,332 civilian internees were being held in fifteen U.S. civilian internment enclosures. The total population, however, was constantly changing, owing to internment of additional war-crime suspects, security suspects, and automatic arrestees, and also to the release of those individuals who had been

cleared by security review boards. By 1 August 1946 a peak of 75,676 civilian internees had been reached, although the number of camps had (68) been reduced, through consolidation, to thirteen.

b. Civilian internees no longer desired by the United States or Allied nations were transferred to German control and became subject to the punitive provisions of the German Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism. This law, providing for trial of Germans by German tribunals, had been put into effect on 1 June 1946. On 13 July 1946 a letter directive was issued outlining the procedure (69) for transfer of internees and enclosures to German authority. The letter also defined the categories of internees who would continue to be held by the U.S. forces. These were persons desired as witnesses or for prosecution by the United States or Allied nations as war criminal suspects, and persons desired for reasons of security, interrogation, or exploitation.

c. On 1 October 1946 there were 70,045 civilian internees held in eleven enclosures. During that month 5 enclosures and 45,670 persons were transferred to German control. By 1 November 1946 only 6 enclosures, with a total of 32,375 internees, remained under U.S. custody. By the end of November there were 24,320 internees in 5 enclosures. On 1 January 1947 the number had been reduced to 19,000, of whom 10,841 were being held as war crimes suspects or witnesses. The U.S.- held internees were in four enclosures, located at Dachau, (70) Ludwigsburg, Hammelburg, and Darmstadt.

d. On 3 February 1947 the Historical Division, USFET, requested the retention of former German General Staff Corps officers for interrogation and exploitation. OMGUS granted authority to retain a small group of approximately thirty-five officers for interrogation in connection with the publication of a history of the activities of the German armed forces in the European, Mediterranean, and Russian theaters of war. (71)

e. During the first half of 1947 the enclosures at Ludwigsburg, Hammelburg, and Darmstadt were transferred to German authorities, and by 30 June 1947 only 3,193 internees remained under direct U.S. control. Of this number, 2,781 were interned at Dachau, 358 were held at Nürnberg prison for the U.S. Chief of Counsel, and 54 were being held for exploitation by the Historical Division, EUCOM. Included in the Dachau figures were 1,763 of war-crimes interest and 1,018 other civilian internees, most of whom had been cleared of war crimes and were destined for eventual transfer to German enclosures. (72)

#### 9. Economic Affairs.

G-5 Division exercised staff supervision over Combined Civil Affairs Liquidation Agency (CCALA) insofar as American personnel and American interests of the agency were concerned. The agency was charged with completion of functions of SHAEF G-5 Finance Branch and liquidation of combined British, U.S., and Canadian interests of SHAEF. Its specific functions included liquidation of currency sections for liberated countries, completion of civil affairs cash accounts in

liberated countries, and billing of the governments of liberated areas for civil affairs supplies delivered to them under combined military control in accordance with the civilian supply program. The original target date for conclusion of the agency's activities was 31 July 1946, but this was postponed because of delay in receipt of billing statements from the War Department and because of assignment of additional functions to CCALA by the War Department. (73) CCALA finally completed its mission on 30 June 1947. During its existence, it had billed the governments of the six liberated countries of western Europe for approximately 5,500,000,000 units, supplies totaling over \$750,000,000 delivered to those countries under the Combined Civil Affairs Program, finalized the liquidation of the currency accounts for France, Belgium, Luxemburg, Norway, the Netherlands, and Denmark, and had closed the Civil Affairs cash accounts pertaining to those countries. (74)

#### 10. Supply Control.

a. As of 1 July 1946, the Supply Control Branch of G-5 Division was responsible for supply and maintenance of United Nations displaced persons in the U.S. Zone of Germany and for supply of those civilian internees who were being held by the United States. Its responsibilities were essentially the same as those taken over by the same branch shortly after the end of the war. The change in designation from Office of Military Government (U.S. Zone) to G-5 Division, Headquarters, USFET, had no effect on either the name or the operations of the Branch. From the beginning, the Branch controlled supply down to

camps, which were operated by UNRRA personnel. This responsibility remained during subsequent organizational changes from Seventh and Third U.S. Armies, then with Third U.S. Army controlling First and Second Military Districts, and, finally, phase-out of Third U.S. Army and organization of military posts and military districts under supervision of EUCOM at the beginning of 1947. Throughout all the organizational changes in the Theater, this branch had continued to exercise direct control of all issues from depots to camps, and had supervised procurement, storage, and distribution of all supplies for  
(75)  
displaced persons and civilian internees.

b. During the second year of the occupation there was little change in supply of Class II and Class IV (clothing, organizational equipment, etc.) and medical items. Stocks of captured enemy material (CEM) and surplus military stocks proved adequate sources of supply of these items, along with some procurement from German sources. Projects were begun in many camps whereby cloth and findings in CEM stocks were supplied to camps, where the displaced persons themselves cut, and sewed, and finished garments for children and women. Emphasis was placed on the manufacture of items in short supply in Civil Affairs/ Military Government stocks. Also, several German firms in Bavaria were employed to make finished clothing from similar stocks of cloth and to recondition large quantities of former Wehrmacht boots and shoes  
(76)  
for issue to displaced persons.

c. Wood cutting projects were begun during this period. Axes,

saws, and other necessary tools were furnished to camps, and the displaced persons cut wood from areas assigned and stacked it in reserve piles, to be hauled to the camp for storage and for winter use. (77)

d. When the Third U.S. Army became inactive, Supply Control Branch assumed responsibility for the operation of 21 issue depots (supply points) serving approximately 400,000 persons in over 400 camps in the U.S. Zone of Germany. In Theater reorganization, Civil Affairs Division was accorded status equivalent to that of a chief of technical service for the purpose of operating this supply system, which employed approximately 2,700 persons, including 3 Quartermaster battalions. Subsequent reorganizations of the system resulted in the formation of the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 7780th Civil Affairs Supply Battalion, with 33 officers and 196 enlisted men to operate 21 supply points employing about 2,700 indigenous civilians. This battalion was placed under operational control of the Distribution Section, CAD, at Heidelberg, which consisted of nine officers, eight (78) enlisted men, and thirteen civilians.

e. The supply of food for displaced persons and civilian internees was a major problem during the last six months of 1946. Although it had always been the policy of Theater Headquarters to exploit indigenous resources before using imported stocks for the DP feeding program, full advantage of this policy had not been taken previously. Although fresh potatoes were made available throughout the period, fresh fruits and other vegetables were not used until December. (79)

On 11 October 1946 a directive stating procedure for issuing rations to displaced persons and establishing ration categories was published by USFET. <sup>(80)</sup> The directive provided for a ration composed mainly of indigenous items these supplemented by low-cost imports. Although the caloric value of the ration issued to displaced persons was not materially changed, a new ration became effective on 1 November 1946, with even greater emphasis on the use of indigenous foods. Fats, meats, fresh milk, and cheese were among the many items being obtained from indigenous sources. Also certain items imported for German civilians were transferred to Civil Affairs stocks for use by displaced persons, the most important item being flour. An average of approximately 110 pounds of food was issued to each person each month. Of this amount, 45 percent of the bulk and 80 percent of the caloric value was being drawn either from indigenous stocks or from stocks <sup>(81)</sup> imported by military government for the German economy. In accordance with a provision of the economic merger of the United States-United Kingdom Zones of Germany, which became effective 1 January 1947, displaced persons were to receive from the German economy a ration level not to exceed that received by German civilians. That part of the ration which was above the German level was supported from Civil Affairs and Military Government stocks. To offset the lack of fresh fruits and vegetables during the winter months, allocation was made of sufficient multi-vitamin tablets (approximately 12,000,000) for one to be issued every other day to all displaced persons through 31

(82)

March 1947. At the direction of the War Department, the persecutee ration of 2,200 calories for the normal consumer was reduced to 2,000 calories effective 1 March 1947. Workers, pregnant women, children, and hospital patients continued, however, to receive the preferential

(83)

ration. For civilian internees, the basic ration of 1,700 calories per person per day, with an additional 700 calories authorized for workers, remained unchanged, although the actual food items issued were varied to include more protein and vitamin foods. A limitation restricting the worker's supplement to 15 percent of the population was changed to permit it to be extended to 50 percent, and a system of daily work rotation was encouraged. A definite hospital ration for civilian internees was established, ranging in caloric value from 2,350 to 3,000, depending on the nature of the illness and the recom-

(84)

mendations of the attending medical officer. On 27 November 1946 a directive was published concerning the ration scale for German

(85)

civilian internees. Reduction in the number of internees caused Theater Headquarters to authorize on 20 June 1947 issue of the worker's ration to all internees who were performing sufficient labor to make

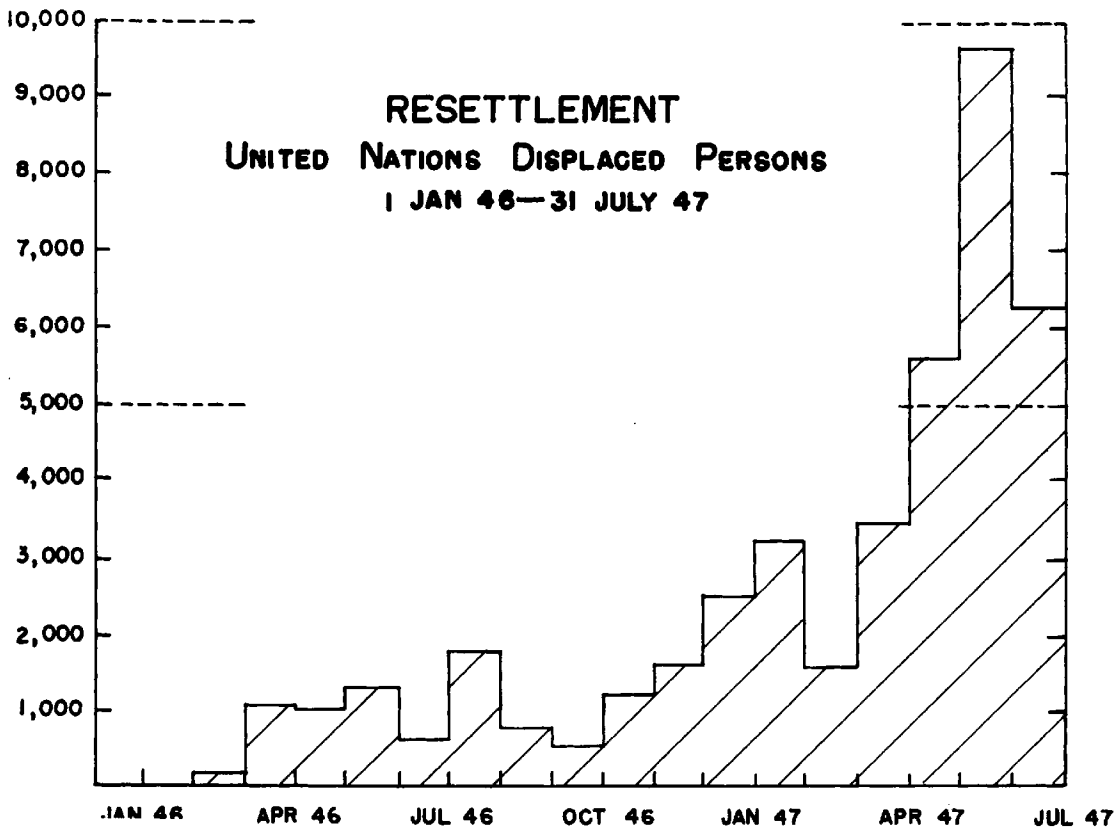
(86)

them eligible.

f. During the last few months of the period under review, the Branch was chiefly occupied with planning for the withdrawal of UNRRA and the assumption by IRO on 1 July 1947 of supply responsibility for displaced persons. This planning entailed revision of several of the basic policies of supply. The premise was that IRO would assume full

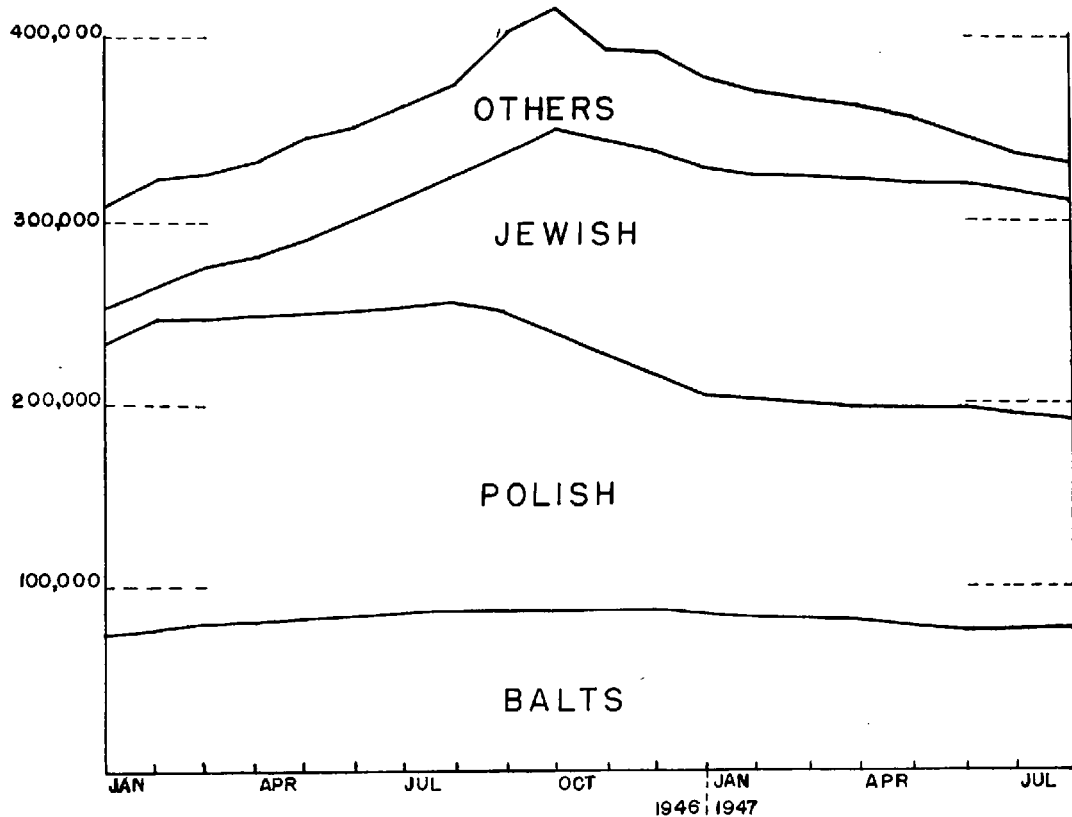


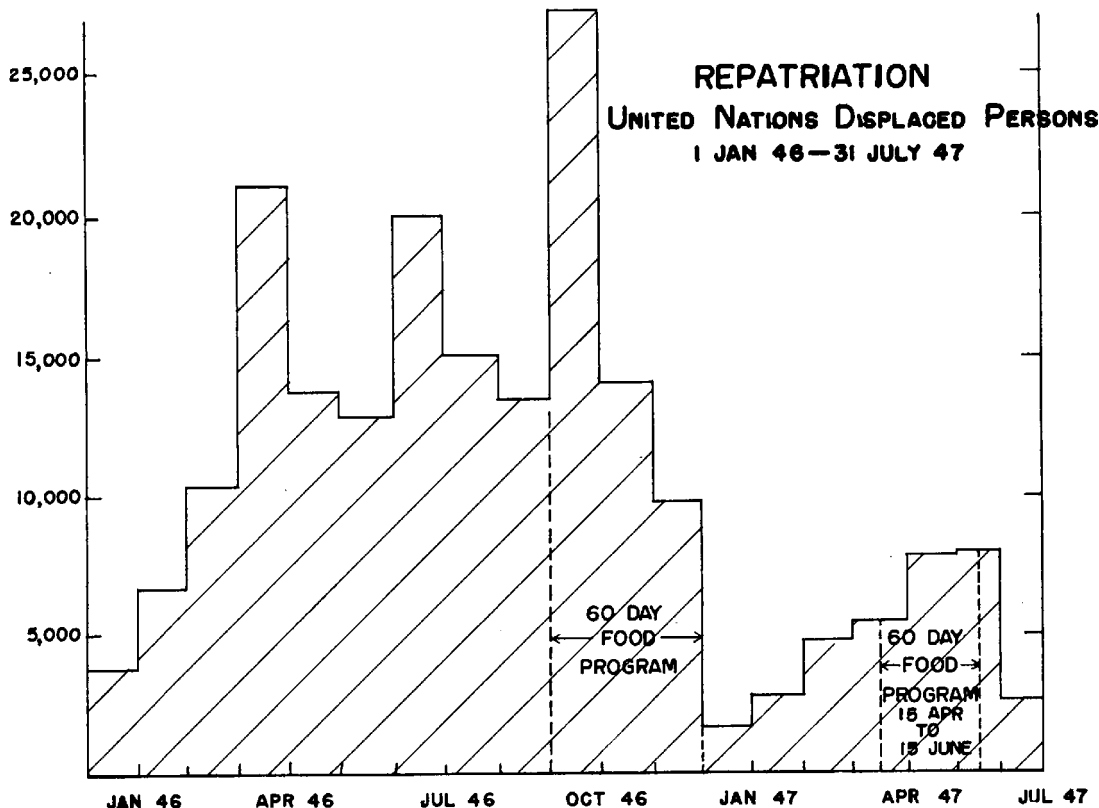
financial responsibility for supply, and that the Army would give all possible support to IRO, even to the extent of continuing operation of the supply system for six months, IRO to reimburse the Army for  
(87)  
any expenditure of appropriated funds.



# UN DISPLACED PERSONS ASSEMBLY CENTER POPULATION

1 JAN 46 - 31 JUL 47





1. History of G-5 Division, USFET, 1 Apr-30 Jun 46, pp 2-3.
2. GO 61, USFET, 7 Mar 46, subj: "Organisation of Military Government in US Zone in Germany."
3. History of G-5 Division, USFET, 1 Apr-30 Jun 46, p 1.
4. Ibid, p 5.
5. Ltr, USFET, 19 Mar 46, file AG 461 GEC-AGO, subj: "Instructions Regarding Existing Directives, Standing Operating Procedures, and Instructions to Implement General Order No 61."
6. Organizational Roster, G-5 Div, 1 Jul 46.
7. USFET, G-5 Div, Organizational and Functional Charts, 1 Apr 46.
8. History of G-5 Division, USFET, 1 Jul 46-31 Dec 46, pt 2, p 129.
9. Ibid.
10. Ibid, pt 1, p 1.
11. GO 48, USFET, 10 Mar 47, par VII.
12. Ltr, EUCOM, CAD, 20 Mar 47, subj: "Reorganization of Branches."
13. Ltr, EUCOM, CAD, 21 Apr 47, subj: "Transfer of Functions."
14. Cable SC-29547, 2 Jun 47, EUCOM and Huebner to major commands.
15. EUCOM, Organization and Functions, 31 Jul 47, p 6.
16. History of G-5 Division, 1 Jul-31 Dec 46, pt 1, pp 235-36.
17. Organizational Roster, CAD, 30 Jun 47.
18. IRS, Hq EUCOM, CAD EUCOM to Chief Hist. EUCOM, 9 Dec 47, subj: "Historical Manuscript Entitled 'The Director of Civil Affairs.'"
19. USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 3, 21 Jan 47, p 18.

20. Cable WL-96143, 15 Apr 47, WAR to EUCOM and USFA.
21. History of Civil Affairs Division, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, p 14.
22. Ibid, pp 9-10.
23. IRS, Hq EUCOM, CAD, to chief Hist. EUCOM, 9 Dec 47, subj: "Historical Manuscript Entitled 'The Director of Civil Affairs.'"
24. Ibid.
25. Ibid.
26. USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 3, 21 Jan 47, p 19.
27. History of Civil Affairs Division, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, pp 15-16.
28. USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 3, 21 Jan 47, p 19.
29. Ibid, p 20.
30. Ltr, USFET, 11 Oct 46, file AG C14.33 GEC-AGO, subj: "Polish Repatriation Program."
31. USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 3, 21 Jan 47, p 20.
32. History of Civil Affairs Division, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, p 16.
33. Cable SX-3736, 3 Apr 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to AGWAR for CAD.
34. Cable SX-3735, 3 Apr 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to AGWAR for CAD.
35. Cable SX-1033, 2 Jul 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to AGWAR for CAD.
36. History of Civil Affairs Division, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, pp 18-19.
37. USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 3, 21 Jan 47, p 20.
38. History of Civil Affairs Division, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, p 19.
39. Ibid, pp 19-22.

40. EUCOM, Deputy Commander-in-Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 18, 15 Jul 47, p 18.

41. History of Civil Affairs Division, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, p 22.

42. Cable SX-5290, 2 Jun 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to major commands.

43. Cable SX-1048, 2 Jul 47, EUCOM sgd Huebner to AGWAR.

44. USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 48, 19 Nov 46, pp 14-15.

45. EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 18, 15 Jul 47, pp 18-19.

46. History of Civil Affairs Division, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, pp 24,25.

47. Ltr, USFET, 19 Dec 46, file AG 210.482 GEC-AGO, subj: "Travel across Belgium and Luxembourg Frontiers."

48. USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 3, 21 Jan 47, p 27.

49. Cable W-90060, 18 Jan 47, WAR to USFET.

50. History of G-5 Division, USFET, 1 Jul 46-31 Dec 46, pt 1, pp 162-163.

51. Ltr, USFET, 26 Sep 46, file AG 371.2 GEC-AGO, subj: "Check and Search Operations at Road Blocks and Check Points."

52. Ltr, USFET, 22 Nov 46, file AG 370.093 GEC-AGO, subj: "Guarding of Military Installations and Supplies."

53. Ltr, USFET, 1 Mar 47, file AG 371.2 GEC-AGO, subj: "Guarding of Military Installations and Supplies."

54. Ltr, USFET, 21 Jan 47, file AG 010.8 GEC-AGO, subj: "Military Government Ordinance No 9."

55. Cable SX-2075, 7 Feb 47, USFET sgd McNarney to major commands.

56. Ltr, USFET, 14 Sep 46, file AG 430.2 GEC-AGO, subj: "Subsistence and Army Exchange Service Items in Hands of German Civilians."

57. Ltr, EUCOM, 7 Jul 47, file AG 400.73 GCA-AGO, subj: "Possession of Army Exchange Service and Government Issue Items and US Military Payment Certificates by Indigenous and Displaced Persons in the US Occupied Zone of Germany, including Land Bremen and the US Sector of Berlin."
58. Ltr, EUCOM, 22 May 47, file AG 383.7 GEC-AGO, subj: "Co-operation between Displaced Persons Police and Other Law Enforcement Agencies."
59. Ltr, USFET, 31 Aug 46, file AG 383.7 GEC-AGO, subj: "Maintenance of Law and Order among United Nations Displaced Persons."
60. Cir 140, USFET, 26 Sep 46, subj: "Prohibited and Permitted Transactions in the European Theater."
61. IRS, Hq EUCOM, CAD EUCOM to Chief Hist. EUCOM, 9 Dec 47, subj: "Historical Manuscript Entitled 'The Director of Civil Affairs.'"
62. Ibid.
63. Ibid.
64. Ibid.
65. History of G-5 Division, USFET, 1 Jul-31 Dec 46, pt 1, pp 102-105.
66. USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference No 3, 21 Jan 47, p 27.
67. EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 18, 15 Jul 47, p 22.
68. USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 3, 21 Jan 47, p 22.
69. Ltr, USFET, 13 Jul 46, file AG 013.2 GEC-AGO, subj: "Disposition of Internees held in Civilian Internment Enclosures."
70. USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 3, 21 Jan 47, p 22.
71. History of Civil Affairs Division, EUCOM, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47, pt 1, p 50.



72. EUCOM, Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conference, No 18, 15 Jul 47, p 20.
73. History of G-5 Division, USFET, 1 Jul-31 Dec 46, pt 1, p 218.
74. History of Civil Affairs Division, EUCOM, 1 Apr-30 Jun 47, pp 41-42.
75. IRS, Hq EUCOM, CAD EUCOM to Chief Hist. EUCOM, 9 Dec 47, subj: "Historical Manuscript Entitled 'The Director of Civil Affairs.'"
76. Ibid.
77. Ibid.
78. Ibid.
79. USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 3, 21 Jan 47, p 23.
80. Ltr, USFET, 11 Oct 46, file AG 383.7 GEC-AGO, subj: "Care and Feeding, in Approved Assembly Centers, of United Nations Displaced Persons, Persecutees, and Those Assimilated to Them in Status."
81. USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 3, 21 Jan 47, p 23.
82. History of Civil Affairs Division, EUCOM, 1 Jan-31 Mar 47, pt 1, p 48.
83. Cable SC-13643, 2 Feb 47, USFET sgd McFarney to major commands.
84. USFET, Theater Commander's Weekly Staff Conference, No 3, 21 Jan 47, p 23.
85. Ltr, USFET, 27 Nov 46, file AG 430.2 GEC-AGO, subj: "Ration Scale for German Civilian Internees under Direct Control of US Forces."
86. Cable SX-5765, 21 Jun 47, EUCOM sgd Hnebner to 1st Mil Dist.
87. IRS, Hq EUCOM, CAD EUCOM to Chief Hist. EUCOM, 9 Dec 47, subj: "Historical Manuscript Entitled 'The Director of Civil Affairs.'"